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GENERAL

6845. Brengelmann, J. C. An application of the concept of *Allgemeingegebenheit* to the *Stellenwertkurve*. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 300-301.—Abstract.

6846. Cross, Hildreth. (*Taylor U., Upland, Ind.*) An introduction to psychology; an evangelical approach. Michigan: Zondervan Publishing House, 1952. 464 p. \$4.95.—As indicated in its subtitle, this textbook in introductory psychology is built upon an evangelical approach, and its usefulness in such schools as Bible Institutes is noted. The various chapters consider the usual topics of such a course.—*S. M. Amatora.*

6847. Greene, Edward B. Measurements of human behavior. (2nd ed.) New York: Odyssey Press, 1952. xxiv, 790 p. \$4.75.—This revised edition (see 15: 4433) has two new chapters dealing with military contributions and personality theories. "The primary purpose of the text is still to serve as an analytical introduction to measuring instruments. . . ." Part I, consisting of 11 chapters, is devoted to measures of ability and discusses aspects of achievement and aptitude. Part II, containing 3 chapters, deals with problems of elementary statistics. Part III, comprising 10 chapters, gives an introduction to personality theories and discusses various measures of personality, attitudes, interests, etc. 2 appendices indicate publishers of tests and inventories as well as a classified list of tests and inventories.—*H. Feifel.*

6848. Jekels, Ludwig. Selected papers. New York: International Universities Press, 1952. 201 p. \$4.50.—This volume contains the following papers, collected for the first time: The turning point in the life of Napoleon I; The sense of guilt; The psychology of pity; On the psychology of comedy; The riddle of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*; The problem of the duplicated expression of psychic themes; The psychology of the festival of Christmas; and in collaboration with Edmund Bergler: Instinct dualism in dreams and Transference and love. All except the first and fourth papers were abstracted in this journal when first published.—*A. J. Sproy.*

6849. Knight, Rex, & Knight, Margaret. (*U. Aberdeen, Scotland.*) A modern introduction to psychology. (3rd ed.) London: University Tutorial Press, 1952. 242 p. 8s. 6d.—First published in 1948, this pocket size text in general psychology (see 23: 3971) has been revised primarily with respect to biographical references.—*F. Costin.*

THEORY & SYSTEMS

6850. Agar, W. E. A contribution to the theory of the living organism. (2nd ed.) New York: Cambridge University Press, 1952. vi, 235 p. \$3.75.—A second edition (see 18: 3343) of a biological essay which interprets living organisms as "perceiving and therefore feeling and purposive agents." 110 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

6851. Buchler, Justus. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Toward a general theory of human judgment. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951. viii, 176 p. \$2.75.—An attempt to lay philosophical foundations, at a high level of generality, for human experience and behavior. "Proception" is the composite activity of the individual in contact with his environment. This is complemented by communication, which yields assertive, active, or exhibitiv "products." All products in this sense are judgments. Compulsion and convention (as specially defined by the author) affect judgments. The problem of "validating" judgments is considered.—*J. B. Carroll.*

6852. Child, Irvin L., & Waterhouse, Ian K. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Frustration and the quality of performance: I. A critique of the Barker, Dembo, and Lewin experiment. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 351-362.—Substituting "quality of performance" for the term "regression" the Barker, Dembo, and Lewin experiment on frustration and regression in young children is interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that frustration of one activity will produce lowered quality performance in a second activity to the extent that it leads to the making of responses which interfere with the responses of the second activity. Arguments against this interpretation are shown not to be convincing and analyses of the data are demonstrated to support such an hypothesis.—*C. F. Scofield.*

6853. Dalla Volta, A., & Zecca, G. Rilievi critici sull'interpretazione psicoanalitica dei sentimenti e delle emozioni nel bambino. (Critical notes on the psychoanalytic interpretation of child sentiments and emotions.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.* 1952, 13, 445-473.—A critique of Freudian psychoanalysis (inferences and interpretations of childhood experiences as related by adults) can be made through an objective investigation of child behavior. The authors present a detailed analysis of behavioral patterns and experiences as found in children 3-6 years of age (phallic period). The study shows that the child's emotional relationships with the parents and other members of the family

have an adjustment value and cannot be related to sexuality.—A. Manoil.

6854. Fairbairn, W. Ronald D. Theoretical and experimental aspects of psycho-analysis. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 122-127.—Freud's original distinction between the conscious and the unconscious becomes less important than the distinction between the two worlds of outer reality (largely conscious) and inner reality (largely unconscious). Transference is "the manifestation of unconscious situations and relationships which, although they have roots in the past experience, belong to the world of inner reality in the present." It is held that all the reactions of the patient in the analytic situation are relevant to the immediate conditions, hence, the psychoanalytical technique constitutes a valid experimental method.—C. L. Winder.

6855. Grue-Sørensen, K. Psykologiens betydning for erkendelsesteori og etik. (The importance of psychology for the theory of knowledge and ethics.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1952, 4, 166-179.—A lecture given at the University of Copenhagen in a competition for a professorship in philosophy.—M. L. Reymert.

6856. Grünbaum, Adolf. (Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.) Causality and the science of human behavior. *Amer. Scient.*, 1952, 40, 665-676; 689.—"In this paper an attempt has been made to show that the arguments advanced against the possibility of a scientific study of man are without foundation. Of course, the truth of either strict determinism or statistico-determinism has not been established conclusively; for this cannot be done by logical analysis alone, but requires actual success in the scientific search for uniformities. Since the important arguments against determinism which we have considered are without foundation, the psychologist need not be deterred in his quest and can confidently use the causal hypothesis as a regulative principle, undaunted by the caveat of the philosophical indeterminist."—C. M. Louttit.

6857. McElroy, W. A. Some experimental tests of psychoanalytic theories. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 38.—Abstract.

6858. McLeish, John. (U. Leeds, Eng.) Psychology in the Soviet Union: three recent contributions. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 47-52.—Three Russian articles on psychology are analyzed, from which it is concluded that psychology in the USSR has closer relations with philosophy and medicine than Western psychology has. There is an antipathy to eclecticism, and the realities of Soviet life have become the criterion for evaluating psychological theories. Non-Soviet theories, and even the experimental and observational data of non-Soviet psychology, are regarded as tendentious; Freud is anathema; and intelligence tests monstrous perversions.—P. F. C. Castle.

6859. Moore, Omar K. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.), & Lewis, Donald J. Learning theory and culture. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 380-388.—The

attempt of Dollard and Miller to analyze personality in terms of learning theory and culture theory is criticized for failing to clarify the concept of culture. Basic assumptions are summarized and a syntactically determinate definition of culture is derived for the purpose of clarifying the interconnections between learning theory and culture theory.—C. F. Scofield.

6860. Nobre de Melo, A. L. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) Instinto e inteligência; ensaio de psicologia comparada. (Instinct and intelligence; an essay in comparative psychology.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(7), 61-74.—Theories and experimental evidence on both sides of the fence in the interminable controversy over the relation of instinct to intelligence are reviewed since Descartes and the hope is expressed that comparative psychology may ultimately give a decisive answer.—F. C. Sumner.

6861. O'Neil, W. M. The use and abuse of intervening variables in psychological theorizing. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 35.—Abstract.

6862. Palmer, Edward Nelson. (Hampton Inst., Va.) A note on Max Weber's concept of understanding. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 36, 389-391.—Two general types of understanding exist. The first concerns itself with the actual understanding of the meaning of a single action; the second is the type Weber calls "explanatory motivational understanding." He concludes that in the Weber sense, human behavior is uniquely capable of being understood.—S. M. Amatora.

6863. Schering, W. "Halte dich aufrecht!" (Chin up!) *Psychol. Hefte*, 1952, No. 7/8, 119-122.—Reflections on the timeliness of Stoic thought, particularly as reflected in emperor Marcus Aurelius' writings. Concludes, that in spite of philosophical differences between Christian and Stoic thinking, rules of ethical conduct are very similar.—A. P. Katsenstein.

6864. Skard, Ø. Kurt Lewins feltteori og dens betydning for psykologien. (Kurt Lewin's field theory and its importance for psychology.) *Norsk ped. Tidsskr.*, 1952, 36, 257-272.—The writer gives a critical evaluation of Lewin's theory and work, arriving at the following conclusions: (1) Lewin's theory has proven well-adapted for the formulation of hypotheses and experimental investigations as related to organism-milieu conditions and has made possible a series of valuable investigations; (2) the strong emphasis today on organism and milieu as a unitary field of mutually dependent factors is due to a large measure to Lewin's work. He has proven that his point of view is not only a theoretical speculation but can be used in practical research. (3) Lewin has stressed the importance of the single phenomenon as regards psychological laws and the single phenomenon is demonstrated as a basis for and a test of the validity of general dynamic laws.—M. L. Reymert.

6865. Smith, Gudmund. (U. Lund, Sweden.) Development as a psychological reference system.

Psychol. Rev., 1952, 59, 363-369.—Explanations of behavior derived from individual structure and surroundings are often static and tend to exclude psychodynamic interpretations of human beings. The "developmental" approach to the individual arranges experience in a time sequence, understanding a later phase in the light of former ones. In every test situation the data may be arranged in a developmental curve which enables predictions. Examples are presented of the usefulness of the development data for diagnostic purposes. 30 references.—C. F. Scofield.

6866. Tolman, Edward C. A cognition motivation model. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 389-400.—A diagrammatic psychological model is proposed for the development of concepts of motivation and cognition. It contains 3 basic constructs: the need system, belief-value matrices, and behavior space. The concept of the belief-value matrix is thought to illuminate all the dynamic problems of personality psychology.—C. F. Scofield.

METHODS & APPARATUS

6867. deBoer, J. B., Oñate, V., & Oostrijck, A. Practical methods for measuring and calculating the luminance of road surfaces. *Philips Res. Rep.*, 1952, 7, 54-76.—Visibility in night driving on illuminated highways is determined by contrast sensitivity, visual acuity, and reaction time. "Visual comfort" is related to the amount of glare in light sources. These are related not to illumination as such, but principally to the luminance distribution on the highway. Illumination, rather than luminance values, has traditionally been used in highway lighting design because of ease of computation. A method is described for making the visually more meaningful calculation of luminance distribution.—R. W. Burnham.

6868. Glover, Edward. Research methods in psycho-analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 403-409.—Psychoanalytic research is weak. It is unorganized; and, as a result, its concepts lack clear definition. There is a tendency inherent in the training of analysts to perpetuate the errors of the training analyst. There are no controls on the interpretations given in analysis and no way to determine their effectiveness.—G. Elias.

6869. Hansel, C. E. M. (U. Manchester, Eng.) Measurement of "group responses." *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 6-7.—A circuit diagram shows how individuals in a group may be coupled up in parallel to record the PGR of the group. A second diagram shows the circuit for comparing the PGR's of two groups.—P. F. C. Castle.

6870. Lefetz, M. Machine pour la correction semi-automatique des tests collectifs. (A machine for semi-automatic scoring of group tests.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 240-242.—An electric stylus contacts a metal plate in case of correct answers, which while hand-operated is rapid and inexpensive. It can score t-f or m-c answers.—R. W. Husband.

6871. Pinneau, Samuel R. (U. California, Berkeley.) A technique for making one-way mirrors. *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 235-241.—A step by step presentation of the technique for making one-way mirrors is given. Notes of caution included enable anyone with a minimal background in chemistry to produce and care for mirrors comparable to those commercially produced.—S. M. Amatora.

6872. Talbot, S. A., & Kuffler, S. W. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) A multibeam ophthalmoscope for the study of retinal physiology. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 931-936.—An anaesthetized cat or monkey is held in such a position that the eye is at the center of an optical system. The system includes four principal beams. Two are for stimulating the eye with light, one for illuminating the retina, and one for viewing the retina. A micromanipulator is used to position a micro-electrode inserted through the sclera. By appropriate adjustments of the controls it is possible to stimulate and record from any point within a large region of the fundus of the eye with a minimum disturbance of the metabolism of the retina.—L. A. Riggs.

(See also abstract 6983)

NEW TESTS

6873. Chaudagne, H. Un questionnaire d'intérêts pour garçons de 13 à 16 ans. (A preference test for 13 to 16 years old boys.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 218-223.—A French parallel to the Kuder Preference Record is described and discussed on the basis of 128 protocols. The test applies only to boys living in rural areas. It is also pointed out that, like the Kuder, this test offers no information on the intensity of preferences. A parallel form for girls is announced.—G. Dufresne.

6874. Kutash, Samuel B. (VA Hosp., East Orange, N. J.) A new personality test: the graphomotor projection technique. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 15, 44-46.—The graphomotor test is described and the significant differences in performance between 200 schizophrenics and 200 normals are listed in tabular form.—J. Bucklew.

(See also abstract 7184)

STATISTICS

6875. Borgatta, Edgar F., & Hays, David G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Some limitations on the arbitrary classification of non-scale response patterns in a Guttman scale. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 410-416.—The authors suggest the placement of ambiguous patterns midway between the two most extreme latent classes to which they could be assigned by the minimum error criterion. They assert that this latter procedure is also applicable only under particular conditions and, since it is not possible to know whether or not a scale satisfies the conditions without performing the latent structure computations that the method of arbitrary classification attempts to avoid, caution should be used in

applying it. Computational details are presented in an empirical example.—*H. W. Riecken.*

6876. Faverge, J. M. *Méthode d'étude de jugements.* (A method for studying judgments.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 256-264.—A method is described to use rectangular tables whose lines and columns correspond to random sampling. The author's example consists of the table of marks given to s subjects by i examiners. Variance analysis of S 's marks and homogeneity coefficients of examiners' notations are analyzed. Formulae for calculating fiducial limits are established.—*R. W. Husband.*

6877. Keats, J. A. *A statistical theory of the distribution of test scores.* Melbourne: Australian Council for Educational Research, 1951. x, 46 p.—Discusses the theoretical forms that the distributions of scores on objective tests may take, and examines empirical evidence relating to the issues raised. Some current procedures are criticized, a new index of reliability is suggested, and procedures using ordinal statistics are recommended.—(Courtesy of *Austral. Soc. Sci. Abstr.*)

6878. Kogan, Leonard S. *Variance designs in psychological research.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 1-40.—"This article has presented a survey of the major types of experimental design involving analysis of variance which have characterized psychological research during recent years. The survey is implemented by brief reference to specific studies utilizing a variety of experimental configurations which have appeared in the literature. Some comments were made about the appropriateness of the design or analysis in particular instances, followed by a discussion of general considerations in application of variance design and analysis." 133-item bibliography.—*M. R. Marks.*

6879. Marder, Eric. *Linear segments: a technique for scalogram analysis.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 417-431.—A discussion of the mechanical and representational disadvantages of the orthodox Guttman scalogram board introduces the new notation in which only one row is assigned each question and the response category chosen by the respondent indicated by a linear segment of appropriate length. Detailed description of the new technique is provided and visual examples given. The author claims the following advantages for his innovation: clearer and simpler visual criteria of scale structure; greater ease and less labor in performing essential operations; and the possibility of constructing a simpler and cheaper board.—*H. W. Riecken.*

6880. Margolin, Joseph B. *The use of an interaction matrix to validate patterns of group behavior.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 407-416.—"This paper describes the construction and use of an interaction matrix for verifying behavior patterns of help-rejecting complainer and doctor's assistant. The matrix was found to be useful for singling out certain therapeutically relevant trends or changes in patients' behavior and their relation to the group."

The analysis is accompanied by references to actual changes in the behavior of patients in group therapy.—*R. A. Littman.*

6881. Stouffer, Samuel A., Borgatta, Edgar F., Hays, David G., & Henry, Andrew F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *A technique for improving cumulative scales.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 273-291.—The authors describe a new procedure (the H-technique) for constructing cumulative scales. Basically the new technique employs a Guttman or Lazarsfeld scale with the important modification that two or more items are used to determine a given cutting point on the scale instead of the conventional one item. Advantages claimed for the new technique include high reproducibility, test-retest reliability, and reduction in scale error. A detailed exposition of computational procedures accompanies the analysis of an empirical example, while a theoretical illustration demonstrates some of the advantages of the new technique.—*H. W. Riecken.*

6882. Waugh, Albert E. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) *Statistical tables and problems.* (3rd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xiv, 242 p. \$3.00.—31 tables of significance in statistics are repeated from earlier editions (see 18: 1606), and 4 new or recomputed tables are added. A brief text explains the use of each table. There is a 15-page list of statistical formulas. 11 sections comprising one half of the book are devoted to exercises in as many different problem categories.—*C. M. Louttit.*

REFERENCE WORKS

6883. Hoerr, Normand L., Osol, Arthur, et al. (Eds.) *Blakiston's illustrated pocket medical dictionary.* New York: Blakiston, 1952. xvi, 1005 p. \$3.25; thumb-indexed \$3.75.—Contains over 33,000 entries with complete definitions of various connotations in addition to reference tables (194 pages) and illustrations (24 pages). Definitions of new terms appearing in medical literature during the past three years are included. Terms are entered primarily under the noun form with adjectival and adverbial derivations appearing as run-on entries. Pronunciation is shown by syllable division and accent with phonetic respelling where necessary.—*A. J. Sprow.*

6884. Reik, Louis E., Langlois, Jean-Louis, & Babcock, Henry H. (Eds.) *Bulletin of the Isaac Ray Medical Library.* Providence, R. I.: Butler Hospital. Vol. 1, No. 1, February, 1953. Quarterly.—A journal "for the semi-formal expression of current interests and projects centered in the Isaac Ray Medical Library—a promotion of intramural activity and a stimulus to greater utilization of our . . . research facilities." Abbr.: *Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr.*

6885. Sarton, George. *A guide to the history of science: a first guide for the study of the history of science with introductory essays on science and tradition.* Waltham, Mass.: Chronica Botanica,

1952. xviii, 316 p. \$7.50.—Part I includes 3 essays on tradition and the history of science. Part II (p. 69-316) is a bibliographical guide to the history of science and the special sciences. Separate bibliographies of encyclopedias and general works, literature catalogues, journal lists, abstracting journals, history of science by country, cultural groups, and special sciences, journals on history of science, and descriptive lists of institutions and international congresses. Psychology and related fields are included.—C. M. Louttit.

ORGANIZATIONS

6886. American Psychological Association. Board of Directors. New Associates of the American Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 42-47.—An alphabetical name list of 1,205 Associates elected as of January 1, 1953.

6887. Educational Testing Service. (Chauncey, Henry, Pres.) Annual report to the Board of Trustees, 1951-52. Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1952. 104 p.—This annual report reviews the administrative, professional, testing, and research programs of ETS. Some data are included for certain test programs, especially a study of subject field differences on the Selective Service College Qualification Test. Problem of teacher standards and shortages, of institutional variability on the SSCQT, and of the British "eleven-plus" examination are discussed. Bibliography of ETS staff publications.—C. M. Louttit.

6888. Michigan. University. Institute for Social Research. [Report of . . .] 1952. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Author, [1953]. 48 p.—The purposes and activities of the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, which includes the Survey Research Center and the Research Center for Group Dynamics, are described for the period beginning in 1948. The research of the 3 activities is reviewed with references to published reports. 256-item Institute bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

6889. ———. Aleksei Īakovlevich Kozhevnikov (1836-1902). *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(2), 9-11.—A short account of the life and activity of Kozhevnikov, founder of the Moscow Neurological School and first professor of psychiatry at the Moscow State University.—I. D. London.

6890. Crowther, A. Professor Ivan Lorin George Sutherland. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 67.—Obituary.

6891. Curle, Adam. Impressions of modern German psychology. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 47-49.—Three English psychologists on a visit to Germany found practically no experimental work going on, except in the Gestalt field, and the main focus of research to be in the fields of projective testing and graphology. A great deal of work is being done in child guidance, but they came

across very little physiological psychology, psychoanalysis, animal psychology or social psychology. They were particularly struck by the degree of difference between the English empirical and the German philosophical approach to psychological problems.—P. F. C. Castle.

6892. Hovland, Carl I. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Clark Leonard Hull, 1884-1952. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 347-350.—Obituary.

6893. Hunter, Thomas. The development of psychology in New Zealand. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 101-111.—The history of psychology in New Zealand is described, from the establishment of the first psychological laboratory at Victoria College in 1908, to a broad survey of the state of psychology in New Zealand at the present time.—P. F. C. Castle.

6894. Ivanov, N. V. Znachenie A. A. Tokarskogo v istorii otechestvennoi psikhoterapii. (The significance of A. A. Tokarskii in the history of native psychotherapy.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 85-89.—An article on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Tokarskii's death. Tokarskii was the initiator of hypnotherapy at the Moscow University.—I. D. London.

6895. Mookerjee, Kshirod. Obituary notice of Edward L. Thorndike (1874-1949). *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 155-156.—Obituary.

6896. Nørstebø, S. Maria Montessori 1870-1952. John Dewey 1859-1952. *Norsk ped. Tidsskr.*, 1952, 36, 289-302.—A critical evaluation of the philosophy and work of Montessori and Dewey.—M. L. Reymert.

6897. Prasad, Kali. Psychological research in India. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 1-20.—According to this presidential address before the section of psychology and educational science of the Indian Science Congress, psychological research in India is in its infancy. It is mostly an "Arts" subject divorced from a laboratory setting. It is recommended, therefore, that emphasis be placed on the development of scientific psychology including mental testing based on systematic experimental research. Field surveys of families and groups are advocated for the understanding of caste-consciousness and behavior, along with appointment of a council of psychological research, to review investigations, coordinate activities, and contact psychologists in other countries.—G. E. Bird.

6898. Weiss, Edoardo. Paul Federns wissenschaftliche Leistung. (Paul Federn's scientific achievement.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 6, 161-177.—Paul Federn's special field of investigation was the psychology of the ego. His "ego psychology" was based on exact descriptions of objective experiences of normal and abnormal persons. 106-item bibliography of Federn's publications.—E. Barschak.

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

6899. American Psychological Association. Executive Secretary. Training facilities and financial

assistance for graduate students in psychology: 1953-1954. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 12-41.—Information on graduate departments which offer work in 10 special areas is presented in tabular form. Information on various types of financial assistance for graduate work is presented for 164 institutions.

6900. Bray, Charles W. The effects of government research contracts on psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 710-713.—The author discusses: (1) Basic vs. applied research, (2) Conflict between buyer and seller, (3) The needs and interests of the individual psychological research worker and the society in which he lives. Two conditions are necessary to realize the maximum benefit for society, for psychology, and for the individual research psychologist from research contracts: (1) Mutual participation of buyer and seller in the planning of research programs, and (2) The recognition of the kind of psychological research which is really required to assist the government.—*R. Mathias*.

6901. Cottle, Wm. C. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Supervising practicum courses in counseling. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 55, 468-471.—Methods are described which are used in the University of Kansas Guidance Bureau to meet the responsibilities of the Bureau both to the counselor-trainees and to the volunteer clients. The practicum in counseling is taken by students who have completed at least the master's degree with a minimum of 16 hours course work in counseling and guidance. The supervisor participates as a third person in all interviews held by beginning counselors.—*W. A. Varvel*.

6902. Darley, John G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Contract support of research in psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 719-721.—A number of questions are raised and discussed briefly by the author. They include: (1) What does society expect from psychologists—as scientists? (2) What has society done to further psychology? (3) Can psychology "deliver the goods"? (4) Has psychology developed at a sudden pace furthering only certain areas within psychological science? (5) What do other academicians think of us? While contract support is here to stay it is up to us to use it wisely or suffer the consequences.—*R. Mathias*.

6903. Hall, L. K. Group workers and professional ethics. *Group*, 1952, 15(1), 3-8.—Outlines a tentative approach to a code of ethics for professional group workers. Derives principles from sets of ethical considerations involving worker's relations to individuals, to groups, to his agency, to persons outside his groups such as parents of group members, to the larger social context and to his fellow workers. Recommends American Association of Group Workers employ the American Psychological Association technique of development of ethical code on an empirical rather than arm chair basis.—*D. D. Raylesberg*.

6904. Harper, Robert S. (Knox Coll., Galesburg, Ill.) The first course in psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 722-727.—Some primary con-

siderations regarding the first course in psychology include: (1) What do students expect in this course? (2) What do graduate departments expect of the students in this course? Recommendations given include: (1) The content of the course must be presented in such a manner that the students can see how they may apply it in their own lives; (2) The desirability of following the principles of scientific methodology in the consideration of problems must be continually demonstrated; (3) The content of the course should consist of the fundamental principles and be presented in a cohesive fashion.—*R. Mathias*.

6905. Lanier, Lyle H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Contract research as a problem in the sociology of science. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 707-709.—A "methodological" analysis of 3 issues: (1) External Control vs. Freedom of Scientific Inquiry, (2) Group vs. Individual Research, and (3) Applied vs. Basic Research is given. It is concluded that (1) "Contract research in psychology is one aspect of a more general cultural pattern. . . ." (2) ". . . control of the research process is a joint responsibility of contractor and contracting agency." (3) "There is a growing need of improved methodology and technological skill in the organization, conduct, and appraisal of psychological research."—*R. Mathias*.

6906. Loomba, Ram Murti. Motives for the study of psychology as an optional subject among intermediate students. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 117-126.—The ages of the subjects questioned ranged from 13 to 34. Motives of the women seemed independent. Among the men there was considerable variation with age. In all groups intellectual motives were the most frequent. Interest, practical, social and vocational motives followed in order. Interest motives were the most frequent at the age level of 15-17 and above 21. Social motives were scarce at the lowest level, more frequent at 16-18, strong at 19-21, falling slightly after that age. Vocational motives rose gradually and consistently with the men. 12 references.—*G. E. Bird*.

6907. Poruben, Adam, Jr. Analysis of industrial psychology courses. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 50-52.—"Course offerings in thirty colleges in which 'reasonably complete' graduate training in industrial psychology was offered for the doctorate" are listed in a table. It is felt that "a great majority of the 30 colleges . . . have better than average course offerings in the industrial, statistics, psychometrics, research methodology, and basic psychology areas."—*R. Mathias*.

6908. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The interest in the practice of psychotherapy. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 48-50.—Results of an analysis of a sample of the 1948 and 1951 APA Directories in regard to expressed interest in psychotherapy are given. Tables show (1) Psychologists showing interest in psychotherapy, (2) Changing expression of interest in psychotherapy with age, (3) Total membership showing interest. Implications of the findings are discussed.—*R. Mathias*.

6909. [Various.] *Le problème des psychologues travaillant en collaboration avec les psychiatres.* (The problem of psychologists working in collaboration with psychiatrists.) *Hyg. ment.*, 1952, No. 3, 73-132.—This is a special issue devoted to a discussion of the problems of collaboration between psychiatrists and clinical psychologists. After a brief introduction by P. Pichot the minutes of meetings and reports of 4 societies interested in this problem are presented: Medico-psychological Society (2 meetings); Council of Social Hygiene, Mental Health Commission (2 meetings and reports); French Group for the Coordination of Psychiatry and Psychological Methods (2 meetings, one report); National Medical Council (1 meeting and report of Committee on Education).—*M. L. Simmel.*

6910. Wilson, John T. *Government support of research and its influence on psychology.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 714-718.—Highlights of the development of the federal government's contract and grant research programs in psychology are given. Possible effects of research by contract include: (1) Rise in quantitative productivity of research in psychology, (2) An increase in the number of young research psychologists. In addition to traditional areas of research such as human engineering, personnel research, psychophysiology, etc., projects include research on problem solving, thinking and psychodynamics. There is extensive research in human relations, bringing about a congruency of psychology and political and social science. The merits and disadvantages of advisory panels for evaluation of research proposals are discussed.—*R. Mathias.*

6911. Winsemius, W. *Toepassingsmogelijkheden der psychologie in de geneeskunde.* (Application possibilities of psychology in medicine.) Leiden: Stenfort Kroese, 1952, 23 p. Hfl. 1.25.—In this public lesson the author explains how the physician and the psychologist need each other and how—as soon as some not very big troubles, such as inevitable differences in professional jargon, are overcome—their co-operation can be very fruitful.—*M. Dresden.*

FILMS

6912. *Depressive states: I.* (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 12 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$35.00.—A case of depressive state, agitated form in a middle-aged male patient is presented, in two interviews: (1) in the evening, (2) the following morning. The patient, a prosperous farmer, is at his third depressive attack; he shows hopelessness, conviction of sinfulness, rejection, and characteristic depressive mood. In the morning the depression seems increased and is accompanied by strong motor agitation. The presentation of the case is preceded and followed by the doctor's observations as to the general character-

istics of depressive states and the particular manifestations of the case as shown. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoel.*

6913. *Depressive states: II.* (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 11 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$35.00.—Two cases of depressive states—(1) retarded form (middle-aged woman) and (2) severe depression (a young woman who has attempted suicide twice in the previous two weeks)—are presented. The first case shows pronounced retardation, general slowness (motor and mental); the second case shows strong depression as a result of traumatic life experiences, resulting in extreme pessimism, lack of interest in life, and suicidal attempts. Both cases are presented by the doctor who precedes and follows the psychiatric interview with pertinent remarks about depressive states in general, and the cases presented in particular. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoel.*

6914. *Doppler effect.* 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 10 minutes, 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text-Film Department, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y. \$37.50.—Through animation and appropriate narration the Doppler effect is explained in detail. Various film sequences show: (1) source stationary and listener in motion, (2) source in motion, listener stationary, (3) source and listener stationary. Mathematical formulas, diagrams, and appropriate sound effects are also given.—*A. Manoel.*

6915. *Folie à deux.* (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 15 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$55.00.—A case of folie à deux or induced mental disease, as manifested in a mother and her daughter, is presented. The abnormality had its onset in the daughter first; it was communicated to the mother who is emotionally dependent on her. The daughter shows grandiose delusions, and delusions of persecution which are accepted by the mother without any reservation. The patients were separated while the daughter was under psychiatric treatment; the depressive effect on the mother, however, required their reunion. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoel.*

6916. *The high wall.* (Greenson, Ralph.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 32 min., 1952. Available through McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y., Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania, and other distributors. \$90.00.—The problem of prejudice with its individual and social implications is dramatically presented. Prej-

udice is defined as learned behavior explicable in terms of feelings of insecurity, lack of knowledge, differences in culture patterns and scape-goat psychology. The need for a better understanding of human relations and increased educational facilities is stressed.—*A. Manoil.*

6917. **How to investigate vocations.** (Endicott, Frank S.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, or color, sound, 11 min., 1952. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago 1, Ill., and other distributors. \$50.00, color, \$100.00.—Various approaches to vocational guidance as experienced by a high school boy interested in finding a suitable job are presented. The film emphasizes the importance of knowing individual aptitudes and interests; also job requirements, working conditions, pay, and probability of advancement. Different means for gaining information about oneself and about jobs are demonstrated. The importance of vocational planning and accurate job information are stressed. Special study guide.—*A. Manoil.*

6918. **Imitation in a home raised chimpanzee.** (Hayes, K. J., & Hayes, C.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, silent, 15 min., 1951. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$33.50; rental \$2.75 a day.—Imitative behavior in Viki, a home-raised chimpanzee, is demonstrated in various situations, at ages 16 months to 3 years. Spontaneous imitative play, imitation at command, and imitation after delay are shown in situations such as use of a hammer, use of sand paper, clapping hands (20 mo.), blowing whistle (25 mo.), opening of friction-lid cans after one hour delay, pressing paper in a book (3 years), and copying block towers. Problem solving behavior also shown.—*A. Manoil.*

6919. **Introduction to aphasia.** (Nielson, J. M.) 16 mm. motion picture film, color, sound, 25 min., 1950. Available through Central Office Film Library, Court 5, South Bldg., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Ave., New York 29, N. Y. \$135.21.—Through animated diagrams various aspects of aphasia are clearly presented, especially with reference to the brain anatomy. Receptive and emissive language functions are demonstrated through recordings of aphasic patients' speech, and supplemented with animation as to the anatomic basis of language function. Different types of aphasia, such as agnosia, agraphia, paraphasia, and semantic aphasia, are illustrated.—*A. Manoil.*

6920. **Manic state.** (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 15 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$55.00.—A case of hypomanic state as manifested in an elderly woman is presented. The patient shows over-activity, increased ideation (flight of ideas), poor judgment, and elation; also,

lack of insight into her condition. The patient laughs, is easily distracted, speaks with great volubility and shifts her gaze continuously. The case is introduced by the doctor who supplements the presentation with a description of manic states in general, and a summary of the case as presented. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoil.*

6921. **Nation's mental health.** 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 18 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y. \$80.00.—Various mental health problems as to their causes, prevention, and cure are clearly presented. The film stresses the importance of the 1946 National Mental Health Act and shows its implementation through mental health clinics, training of psychiatrists and the improvement of psychiatric facilities in general. Different treatment methods, the function of the psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, and social worker are illustrated. The work of a mental health guidance clinic is exemplified, and the need for a better understanding of emotional problems in general is stressed.—*A. Manoil.*

6922. **Organic reaction-type: senile.** (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 10 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$35.00.—Characteristic manifestations of organic syndrome are demonstrated as manifested in two patients, male and female, afflicted with senile psychosis. Both patients, although the first seems moody and the second much more sociable, show loss of memory, disorientation in time, confabulation, perseveration of ideas, emotional instability, brief spans of attention, delusions, tendency to live in the past, and general intellectual deterioration. Impairment of immediate memory is demonstrated also. Both cases are introduced and summarized by the doctor. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoil.*

6923. **Paranoid conditions.** (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 13 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$45.00.—Paranoid conditions are demonstrated as manifested in 2 patients: a young woman, an acute paranoid admitted to the hospital 6 months earlier, and a chronic paranoid. Both cases demonstrate strong delusional systems. The two cases are introduced and followed by general remarks made by the doctor about the characteristic symptoms of paranoid conditions. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoil.*

6924. **Personal qualities for job success.** (Goodfellow, Raymond C. W.) 16 mm. motion picture

film, black and white or color, sound, 11 min., 1952. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago 1, Ill., and other distributors. \$50.00, color, \$100.00.—Appropriate personal characteristics as observed in different interviews of high school graduates applying for jobs, are clearly demonstrated. The film emphasizes the importance of personal appearance, good work habits, willingness to accept criticism, orderliness, getting along with others, courtesy, and fairness. Special study guide.—*A. Manoil.*

6925. *Schizophrenia: catatonic type.* (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 12 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$35.00.—Characteristic symptoms of stuporous catatonia are demonstrated through the presentation of 3 male patients having been hospitalized for 5-15 years. The three cases are introduced by the doctor and followed by a summary of their characteristic symptoms. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoil.*

6926. *Schizophrenia: hebephrenic type.* (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 13 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$45.00.—Characteristic symptoms of schizophrenia are demonstrated through the presentation of a male patient hospitalized for 15 years, in two interviews at three week intervals. The case is introduced by the doctor and followed by a summary giving pertinent observational remarks. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoil.*

6927. *Schizophrenia: simple type deteriorated.* (Lehman, Heinz; Reed, G. H., & Stogdill, C. G.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 11 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text Film Dept., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 26, N. Y., and Psychological Cinema Register, Penn. State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$35.00.—A case (40 years old) of simple schizophrenia in a female patient is presented as manifested during the doctor's interview. The patient shows apathy, indifference, auditory hallucinations, inadequate emotional responses, and characteristic posture. The interview is preceded and followed by the doctor's remarks as to the general characteristics of simple deteriorated schizophrenia, and the particular nature of the case as shown. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.—*A. Manoil.*

6928. *Social adjustment of the aphasic patient.* (Nielson, J. M.) 16 mm. motion picture film, color, sound, 25 min., 1950. Available through Central Office Film Library, Court 5, South Bldg., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Ave., New

York 29, N. Y. \$121.12.—Various therapeutic methods for the social reorientation of the aphasic patient are clearly demonstrated. The film presents actual group psychotherapy, corrective physical therapy and general retraining of language function. Social contacts in and out of the hospital are facilitated so as to allow for a gradual readjustment of the patient to normal environment.—*A. Manoil.*

6929. *Testing and individual therapy for the aphasic patient.* (Nielson, J. M.) 16 mm. motion picture film, color, sound, 25 min., 1950. Available through Central Office Film Library, Court 5, South Bldg., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Ave., New York 29, N. Y. \$126.98.—Various testing procedures and rehabilitation techniques for aphasic patients as practiced in Veterans Administration Hospitals are clearly demonstrated. Aphasic patients (motor, sensory and formulation aphasia) are shown under various therapeutic procedures.—*A. Manoil.*

6930. *Your children's play.* (British Information Services.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 20 min., 1951. Available through McGraw-Hill Text-Film Department, 330 W. 42nd Street, New York 26, N. Y. \$35.00.—The film demonstrates the importance of play in the development of the child. The need for free activity, appropriate home environment, and affectionate understanding of the parents are emphasized. Various film sequences illustrate playing as a development and learning process having characteristic aspects at different age levels. The film emphasizes the need for a facilitating home atmosphere conducive to free activity and normal growth.—*A. Manoil.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

6931. Breckenridge, C. G., & Hoff, H. E. (Baylor U. Coll. Med., Houston, Tex.) *Influence of morphine on respiratory patterns.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 15, 57-74.—"Administration of morphine in intact unanesthetized dogs produces initial stimulation in both respiratory and somatic spheres, followed by (a) establishment of a rhythmic pattern of deep sighing respiration, (b) increase in post-sigh inhibition of eupnea, (c) reduction in amplitude of eupnea which may be a variation of (b), and (d) panting. These effects resemble those which follow decerebration." The specific alteration induced by various brain stem lesions are described. "These effects are discussed in terms of depression of brain stem suppressor systems and enhancement of facilitatory mechanisms, applicable in autonomic as well as respiratory functions."—*C. E. Henry.*

6932. Cohn, Stanton H. (U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco Naval Shipyard, Calif.), & Cohn, Sylvia M. *The role of cybernetics in physiology.* *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1953, 76, 85-89.—A short summary of the background of cybernetics is followed by a brief review of the way in which its

basic concepts have been applied in physiology.—*B. R. Fisher.*

6933. Cussler, Margaret, & de Givé, Mary L. 'Twirl the cup and the lip; psychological and socio-cultural factors affecting food habits. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1952. 262 p. \$3.95.—A book on food habits and useful ways of improving them. Much of the material is based on a food preference study, in a Southern rural community, in relation to the culture and society.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

6934. Dawo, Alfons. (U. Mainz, Germany.) Nachweis psychischer Veränderungen gesunder Frauen während der Menstruation mittels des Rorschach-Versuches. (Rorschach evidence for psychical changes in normal women during menstruation.) *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 238-249.—The Rorschach test was administered to an unstated number of female medical students on the first day of menstruation. Inter-menstruum control tests were made with the Behn-Eschenburg-Zulliger plates. "The results showed that psychical changes mentioned in the gynaecological literature can be demonstrated by means of the Rorschach test." It is suggested that a woman's position in her menstrual cycle should be ascertained at the time of testing.—*H. P. David.*

6935. Gahres, Edward E. Tongue rolling and tongue folding, and other hereditary movements of the tongue. *J. Hered.*, 1952, 43, 221-225.—The tongue patterns of rolling, folding inside and outside of the mouth, twisting to right or left, and rolling into a "clover-leaf" were not all found in any one person. Determining factors appear to inhere in the length of muscle fibers and possibly the pattern of intrinsic muscles. Differences in the distribution of these abilities appear to exist between the Caucasian and Chinese populations.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

6936. Harmon, John M., & Johnson, Warren K. (Boston U., Mass.) The emotional reactions of college athletes. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.*, 1952, 23, 391-397.—Utilizing the GSR, systolic blood-pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and pulse rate as indices of emotional reaction, 42 football players and 19 varsity track men at Boston University were studied. It was found that pre-contest emotional disturbances were of sufficient intensity to be revealed on the GSR, pulse rate and systolic b.p. indicators. The battery as a whole could effectively distinguish between normal and pre-contest emotional states. The importance of the games in the eyes of the coach appeared to influence the extent of the measured team reactions. It is suggested that if only one measurement of altered emotional states were to be used the pulse rate might well be the method of choice. 24 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6937. Heim, F. Pharmakologie der Ermüdung. (Pharmacology of fatigue.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, 5, 105-115.—During muscular productivity the sympathetic system dominates; during rest, the parasympathetic. Fatigue processes are connected with altered permeability of cell-wall colloids.

Vitamin C deficiency is noted in fatigued muscle. Impulses of fatigue are at first switched off at lower nerve centers; when they at last reach the higher centers, conscious fatigue appears. This process is the basis for the treatment of fatigue by analgesics and light hypnotics. 29 references.—*S. Adams.*

6938. Lacey, John L., Bateman, Dorothy E., & VanLehn, Ruth. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) Autonomic response specificity; an experimental study. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 8-21.—To determine whether 85 young adult subjects would respond with the same physiological patterns when a sequence of 4 stresses was applied, palmar conductance, heart rate and its variability were continuously recorded before and during the administration of mental arithmetic problems, hyperventilation, letter association, and cold pressor tests (stresses). Results, pertaining to measures of levels of autonomic tension and lability, supported the hypothesis that "for a given set of autonomic functions individuals tend to respond with a pattern of autonomic activation in which maximal activation occurs in the same physiological function, whatever the stress." These results are related to Alexander's concept of specificity of physiological response.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6939. Paul, H. Hormonale Beeinflussung von Ermüdungserscheinungen. (Hormonal influence on fatigue manifestations.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, 5, 116-131.—Nothing is definitely known about the effect of thyroid secretion on fatigue states. Carbohydrate metabolism is affected by balancing hormone systems. Insulin and pituitary hormones are involved. The anterior pituitary hormone affects the adrenals directly by hormone action and by setting off nerve action. Seasonal bodily heat regulation is controlled by thyroxin and short-time regulation by adrenalin. Varying fatigue reactions are reported for female sex hormones. 51 references.—*S. Adams.*

6940. Stoll, W. A. (Burghölzli Clinic, Zurich, Switzerland.) Rorschach-Versuche unter Lysergsäure-Diäthylamid-Wirkung. (Rorschach experiments under the influence of lysergic acid diethylamide.) *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 249-270.—The Rorschach test was administered to 11 normal adult subjects "under the influence of the extremely potent phantasticum lysergic acid diethylamide." The test was repeated without drug 3 months later. Comparison of testing findings showed that the drug induced a general loosening of mental processes, similar to the clinical picture of intoxication. 23 references.—*H. P. David.*

NERVOUS SYSTEM

6941. Chang, H.-T. (Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) Cortical response to stimulation of lateral geniculate body and the potentiation thereof by continuous illumination of retina. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 15, 5-26.—Cats under barbiturate anesthesia show a nearly identical cortical response to stimulation of optic nerve and lateral geniculate

body; the shorter latency in the latter indicates a monosynaptic relationship in the lateral geniculate. The cortical response is markedly potentiated by continuous retinal illumination, the process developing to a sustained maximum in about 5 seconds. Some cyclic variation may be seen at about 6 per minute. A complex more rapid variation in response height follows onset or cessation of retinal illumination; this persists less than one second and reflects corticothalamic reverberation. The site of potentiation is in the lateral geniculate. The clinical and behavioral significance of constant sensory inflow is discussed.—C. E. Henry.

6942. Delay, Jean, & Cloutier, François. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris, France.) *Le coma post-hypoglycémique: étude pathogénique.* (Post-hypoglycemic coma: pathogenetic study.) *Encéphale*, 1952, 6, 505-549.—The author summarizes the experimental and clinical findings concerning cerebral lesions, cerebral edema, sugar metabolism and metabolism of nerve cells in post-hypoglycemic coma, and relates the changes to those described as general adaption syndrome. It is suggested that further study of these changes might throw some light on the therapeutic effects of insulin shock therapy, of which the posthypoglycemic coma is but a pathological extension. 22 references.—M. L. Simmel.

6943. Ferrio, Carlo. (Torino U., Italy.) *La localizzazione dei processi di coscienza.* (The localization of conscious processes.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 13, 488-508.—The study shows that consciousness is a unique phenomenon which manifests itself as perception or representation; or as an intermediary process the conscious process is essentially related to sensitive-sensorial areas of the cortex. It is dependent on the vegetative center of the medulla oblongata, the diencephalon (hypothalamus)-mesencephalon and the thalamus; the nature of the conscious process (perception or representation) depends on the "impulse" whose locus is partially in the prefrontal lobe, partially in the diencephalon. French, English and German summaries, p. 539.—A. Manoil.

6944. Hartelius, Hans. *Cerebral changes following electrically induced convulsions: an experimental study on cats.* *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1952, Suppl. 77, 128 p.—31 cats were subjected to ECT. Irreversible nerve changes occurred in those cats given 11-16 ECT's. The incomparably greater proportion of changes may be regarded as reversible.—D. Prager.

6945. Hécaen, H., de Ajuriaguerra, J., & David, M. *Les déficits fonctionnels après lobectomie occipitale.* (Functional defects after occipital lobectomy.) *Mshr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1952, 123, 239-291.—In a long-term study of 7 patients subjected to occipital lobectomy at the Hôpital Paul-Brousse, Paris, the authors made detailed observations and carried out repeated tests to determine the effects of the operation on cerebral function. These were found to be mainly as follows: (1) motor deficiencies were limited to slight hemi-hyperextensibility and (in 2 cases) nystagmoid movements when the eyes

were turned sideways; (2) the post-operative electroencephalogram of one patient showed a distinctive rhythm (not present before operation) localized to the anterior limit of the excision and not attributable to spread from the opposite lobe; in another patient alpha activity reappeared in the region of the operated lobe; (3) visual agnosias were rare with the exception of alexia.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

6946. Lauer, E. W. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Ipsilateral facial representation in motor cortex of macaque.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 15, 1-4.—Ipsilateral movements of the entire face were elicited by faradic stimulation within the primary facial motor area. The region was lateral to and distinct from representation of contralateral movement. Ipsilateral movement was also found from the second motor area. Very light ether anesthesia was necessary.—C. E. Henry.

6947. Rasmussen, Andrew Theodore. *The principal nervous pathways; neurological charts and schemas with explanatory notes.* (4th ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1952. ix, 73 p. \$4.50.—" . . . changes in 9 of the figures (nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17, 20, 21, 25) seem justified. The text has been made to conform to these alterations." (See 15: 4934.)—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

6948. Tomita, T., & Funaishi, A. (Tokyo Women's Med. Coll., Shinjuku, Japan.) *Studies on intra-retinal action potential with low-resistance micro-electrode.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 15, 75-84.—This microelectrode, with a resistance of 10^4 ohms, permitted simultaneous recording of slow potentials and spike discharges from the region of the bullfrog retina. Spikes were detected from the innermost three retinal layers, slow potentials from the receptors and bipolar cells. Following strychnine, the slow potentials were seen to pace the spike discharges.—C. E. Henry.

6949. Ulett, George A. *Photically-activated electroencephalogram: research tool in psychiatry; preliminary observations.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 66-83.—45 normal subjects and 20 psychiatric patients were visually stimulated at intervals by 1 of 22 different stimulus frequencies ranging from 1.5 to 30 flashes of light/sec. Throughout brain wave recordings were made. It was reported that: (1) photic stimuli aroused in 26 maladjusted subjects dysphoric sensations and in the patients their symptoms and complaints; (2) the maladjusted showed an increased driving response to light frequencies between 20 and 30; (3) lowered convulsive thresholds with attendant generalized or myoclonic seizures were noted in 5 subjects devoid of positive histories. 28 references.—L. A. Pennington.

6950. Wall, P. D., & Davis, G. D. (Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) *Three cerebral cortical systems affecting autonomic function.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 507-517.—Marked blood pressure changes were observed in monkey and chimpanzee (Dial anesthesia) following cortical stimulation of

3 systems: sensory-motor cortex, posterior orbital-anterior insula system and anterior temporal-cingulate system. Only the second of these systems depended on an intact hypothalamus.—C. E. Henry.

6951. Wenger, M. A. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Recherches sur le système nerveux végétatif.* (Studies of the autonomic nervous system.) *Encéphale*, 1952, 6, 493-504.—The author reports studies of autonomic reactivity on 62 children and several groups of neurotic adults. In summary, there are individual differences in autonomic functioning in children as well as in adults. These differences are distributed approximately normally. The numerical value of autonomic activity of a given individual as measured by the tests employed appears to remain stable over long periods of time, but changes in response to external or internal stimulation. There appears to be some relationship between autonomic activity, certain personality traits and psychosomatic disturbances.—M. L. Simmel.

(See also abstracts 7018, 7349)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

6952. Baron, Jean. *L'équilibre chez les vertébrés. État actuel du problème.* (Equilibrium in vertebrates: status of the problem.) *Année biol.*, 1951, 27, 345-358.—A general review of studies of equilibrium in relation to the semi-circular canals to the cerebellum, and to the optic nerves. The anatomy and histology of the organs connected with the sense of equilibrium are discussed. A report is also made on the results of several studies of the effects of streptomycin on experimental animals. The contradictions in the results are held to prove that the sense of equilibrium depends upon numerous anatomical factors, both central and peripheral, which interact in their effect, none having undue importance over the others.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6953. Cook, H. F. (Middlesex Hosp., London, Eng.) The pain threshold for micro-wave and infra-red radiations. *J. Physiol.*, 1952, 118, 1-11.—A method of evoking pain by a micro-wave stimulus is described and the results obtained from normal human subjects are reported. The factors affecting radiation intensity (pain threshold) are indicated. The results of studies using infra-red stimuli are interpreted and the implications for spatial summation of pain and warmth senses are discussed briefly.—B. A. Maher.

6954. Gibson, James J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The relation between visual and postural determinants of the phenomenal vertical. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 370-375.—Accumulated evidence indicates that the judgment of apparent visual vertical is determined by the joint action of visual and postural stimulation. Neither is decisive for spatial perception. Reciprocal visual-proprioceptive stimulation results in a univocal impression of the

vertical. Discrepant visual-proprioceptive stimulation results in equivocal, ambiguous perception.—C. F. Scofield.

6955. Iacono, Gustavo. *Un aspetto del problema psicologico del tempo: la conoscenza diretta della durata.* (An aspect of the psychological problem of time-perception: the direct awareness of duration.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 110-133.—These experiments deal with direct awareness of event-duration (as distinct from awareness through memory, through habitual acts conditioned to environmental cues, or through physiological rhythms). A moving object was viewed, a part of its path (near the middle) being invisible. If, during this phase of invisibility, the experimenter stopped the object for about 1 sec., S experienced a phenomenal "delay," whose duration he could estimate. There was a "figure-ground" phenomenon in the temporal domain.—D. M. Purdy.

6956. Iacono, Gustavo. *Contributo allo studio della percezione dei corti intervalli temporali.* (Contribution to the study of the perception of brief temporal intervals.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 74-98.—These experiments show that the perception of a brief interval is not a perception of duration, but rather of interval, pause, discontinuity. The duration-experience, on the contrary, is of something that persists or continues. 12 references.—D. M. Purdy.

6957. Iacono, Gustavo. *Contributo allo studio delle "percezioni temporali."* (Contribution to the study of "temporal perceptions.") *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 99-109.—Time as explicit object of perception, and time as mere immanent dimension of perception, must be theoretically separated. Strictly speaking, the term temporal perception should be limited to the former case. 11 references.—D. M. Purdy.

6958. Levine, M. G., & Kabat, H. Dynamics of normal voluntary motion in man. *Permanente Fnd med. Bull.*, 1952, 10, 212-236.—Electromyographic experiments are reported to support the role of proprioception, patterns of movement, and co-contraction in voluntary motion in man. The interdependence of muscles is demonstrated by the overflow of excitation which occurs during resistance to a particular movement. The reflex patterns of movement which are common to all species are found in man as components to mass movement patterns even when volition is involved. The increase in motor unit discharges following resistance to movement is demonstrated. The influence of gravity, range of motion and positioning on proprioception is demonstrated. The role of co-contraction and/or reciprocal innervation in relation to coordination is studied.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6959. O'Connor, J. M., & McCarthy, B. F. The origin of sensations of heat and cold. *Brain*, 1952, 75, 325-342.—The relation between the initial skin temperature and the applied difference in temper-

ature required to produce a standard sensation of warmth and of cold was investigated. For warmth the logarithm of the stimulus falls linearly with rising temperature; apparently, a process governed by the Arrhenius equation intervenes between the stimulus and the production of nerve impulses and the same intensity of sensation results from a constant change in unit time in this process. The theory accounts for persistent sensation of warmth at high skin temperatures as initial skin temperature rises, the applied difference in temperature necessary to produce a standard sensation of cold falls until an initial level of about 26° is reached, then, rises until about 30° and falls sharply until 34° from which point it rises continuously with rising initial temperature.—(Rewritten; courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6960. Raven, J. C. Some problems of projection encountered in drawing. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 58-60.—Abstract.

6961. Sandström, Carl. Taktik-kinestetisk bestämmning av lodlinjen med sidolutat huvud. (Tactical-kinesthetic determination of the vertical position of a pivoting rod, with tilted head.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1952, 4, 156-165.—The paper deals with the question of how a pivoting rod can be adjusted to a true vertical position by using the hands as tactual-kinesthetic media in an absolutely dark room. When starting the experiment the rod is placed in a position unknown to *S* and from this position *S* has to correct the rod to the truly experienced vertical position by moving the hand up and down along the rod. The task was performed partly with head upright, partly tilted (resp. 30° to the right and left). The experiments have also been varied by using only right or left hand. Bibliography. English summary.—*M. L. Reymerl.*

6962. Suto, Yoji. (Tokyo Bunrika U., Japan.) Shoku kukan ni okeru S-kōka no kenkyū. I. (The effect of space on time estimation (S-effect) in tactual space. I.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 189-201.—The psychological dependence of time upon space was studied by giving three momentary pressure stimuli in succession upon the forearms of subjects who kept their eyes closed during the experiment. The results confirm that the S-effect takes place upon the skin as in vision, and that the perceived space determines the amount of S-effect. This phenomenon, whether the space is perceived tactually or visually, seems to be determined by central factor.—*A. M. Niyekawa.*

6963. von Buddenbrock, W. Vergleichende Physiologie. Band I, Sinnesphysiologie. (Comparative physiology. Vol. I, Sensory physiology.) Basel: Birkhauser, A. G., 1952. 504 p.—A comparative study of the specific receptor systems found in the animal kingdom. The book is divided into three sections. (1) The physiology of reaction to stimulation by light. (2) The physiology of reaction to mechanical stimulation. (3) Physiology of reaction to chemical stimulation. Section 1 is divided into reflex reactions to light, physiology of visual receptors, color vision and the chemical substance of the

retina. Mechanical stimulation is divided into sense of touch, proprioception, stasis, audition, vibration, and temperature sensitivity. In the last section he treats such topics as sense of smell, taste, hydroception, pain, time, and the stimulating property of sense organs themselves.—*J. A. Stern.*

6964. Wallwork, S. C. ESP experiments with simultaneous electro-encephalographic recordings. *J. Soc. psych. Res., Lond.*, 1952, 36, 697-701.—A home-made pack of 25 cards, each containing one of the symbols O L S V Z, was used for determining ESP. 2 subjects were used, the percipient and the agent. EEG readings also were recorded in conjunction with the ESP. It was found that there was no correlation between the Alpha rhythm (of EEG) and the "hits," although the correlation was much higher for the average Alpha rhythm rating, than for either the strong or weak ratings.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

6965. Zajac, J. Results of an investigation into visual space perception. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 94-95.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 7034, 7047, 7061, 7272, 7444)

VISION

6966. Adamson, J. Space perception and ocular inequality. *Trans. int. opt. Cong.*, 1951, 183-189.—This paper contains detailed descriptions of experimental procedures used for exploring perception of three-dimensional space. The part played by ocular inequalities, particularly size differences, is discussed, as well as the effect of ranging movements in giving a sense of the third dimension.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

6967. Aguilar, M., & Solis, M. Influencia del estado de adaptacion de un ojo en el umbral diferencial del otro. Nota 1. (The influence of the state of adaptation of one eye on the difference threshold of the other. Note 1.) *An. Real Soc. espan. Fisic. Quim.*, 1951, 47, 303-307.—Dark adaptation of one eye is found to raise the threshold of the other.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

6968. Alluisi, E. A., Harker, G. E., Enoch, J. M., Wickersham, R. A., & McGraw, J. L. (Army Med. Res. Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.) Binocular stereoptic acuity and spatial localization as criteria for the evaluation of contact lenses. Fort Knox, Ky.: Army Medical Research Laboratory, 1951. (Rep. No. 70.) ii, 25 p.—A pilot study was made with 3 subjects having hyperopic or myopic errors which reduced vision to 20/200 or less. Each was fitted with correcting spectacles, Dallos fluidless contact lenses, and Obrig contact lenses. While wearing one of these, the observers rotated one of a pair of gun-sights until the fused reticle pattern appeared to be at the same distance as the target (3.02 m.). Series of observations were made by each subject 8 times daily on 3 successive days. Some differences in spatial localization with the different types of lenses were indicated, attributable to interaction of wearers with types of lenses worn. Evidence was

negative or inconclusive in other respects.—M. R. Stoll.

6969. Ancona, Leonardo. Contributo allo studio della discriminazione visiva di punti. (Contribution to the study of the visual discrimination of points.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 37-73.—A number of light-points were simultaneously and briefly exposed; S was to say how many. The largest number used was 7. The percent of right answers increased with practice, up to a maximum. Intensity and exposure-time made little difference, except that accuracy was low for extremely short times. Number was perceived as a form or Gestalt. 63 references.—D. M. Purdy.

6970. Armington, J. C., Johnson, E. P., & Riggs, L. A. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) The scotopic A-wave in the electrical response of the human retina. *J. Physiol.*, 1952, 118, 289-298.—The A-waves elicited from the eyes of human subjects by high intensity light flashes were observed. Records were taken under conditions of light- and dark-adaptation. Two components of the A-wave were distinguished, one photopic and the other scotopic in character.—B. A. Maher.

6971. Asher, H. Suppression theory of binocular vision. *Brit. J. Ophthal.*, 1953, 37, 37-49.—Evidence from stereoscopic experiments indicates that there is support for the theory that of a pair of corresponding points, one always suppresses the other. 15 references.—D. Shaad.

6972. Baker, C. H. The dependence of binocular fusion on timing of peripheral stimuli and on central process: III. Cortical flicker. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 151-163.—The hypothesis that critical fusion frequency is a function of the cerebral visual centers was tested under two conditions: an alternate and a synchronous stimulation of both retinal fields of one eye (monocular fusion), and alternate and synchronous stimulation in the right field of both eyes (binocular fusion). In each case the critical frequency for alternate stimulation was lower than that for synchronous. It is concluded that binocular fusion is accomplished centrally by the integrating of neural impulses from corresponding retinal areas. 28 references.—J. Bucklew.

6973. Berger, Paulette. Le mécanisme de la photoréception dans l'oeil composé de l'abeille. (The mechanism of photoreception in the composite eye of the bee.) *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1952, 234, 1208-1209.—It is usually considered that the sensitive elements of the bee's eye are the 8 longitudinal cells associated with each ommatidium. The author argues that the structure of the bee's eye is opposed to such an hypothesis. Histological evidence is presented to show that, at the anatomical location where incoming luminous flux has maximum density, an element is found which emerges from the ocular ganglion and which shows all the characteristics of a nerve element. It is considered more reasonable to expect these elements to be the true photoreceptors than the above-mentioned group of

cells which are located where there is no apparent innervation.—R. W. Burnham.

6974. Bouman, M. A. Mechanisms in peripheral dark adaptation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 941-950.—In these experiments the eye was adapted to a large (15° diameter) steady red or green light. The adapting light was then interrupted for 0.5 sec and a test field was presented .05, .10, .20 or .40 sec after the beginning of the interruption. The test flash was either red or green, .02 sec in duration, and had a diameter varying from 4 min to 7 degrees. Both the adapting patch and the test patch were centered at 7° nasal to the fovea of the right eye. Data are in the form of threshold measurements for 60% seeing of the test patch. "From these measurements nervous and photochemical components in adaptation are detected with the aid of speculations on the validity of quanta-explanations for visual functions."—L. A. Riggs.

6975. Brindley, G. S. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The Bunsen-Roscoe law for the human eye at very short durations. *J. Physiol.*, 1952, 118, 135-139.—The validity of Bloch's application of the Bunsen-Roscoe law was investigated for light durations of less than 3×10^{-4} seconds and for intensities of 3×10^8 photons (i.e., above the threshold values used in earlier reported studies.) No departures from the Bunsen-Roscoe law were found.—B. A. Maher.

6976. Clark, Margaret M. The measurement and interpretation of eye-dominance. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 33.—Abstract.

6977. Clements, Randolph; Archer, John Dale; Brown, Robert G., & Emerson, G. A. Correlation of psychologic tests and achievement records with speed of visual accommodation in man. *Fed. Proc.*, 1952, 11, 332.—Abstract.

6978. Crawford, A. Some individual differences in colour vision. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 31.—Abstract.

6979. Davy, Earl. (Columbia U., New York.) The intensity-time relation for multiple flashes of light in the peripheral retina. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 937-941.—Flashes of light were delivered to the temporal retina at a point 15° from the fovea. The test patch was a disk of light 2 min of arc in diameter. "The results indicate that the breaking up of a light stimulus into separate flashes has no effect upon threshold provided these flashes occur within a critical duration. When 2 flashes are separated by temporal intervals greater than critical duration, threshold energy rises and, at a temporal separation of 0.5 second, is the same for each of two flashes as it is for one flash. Under the latter circumstances the subject reports the existence of two flashes."—L. A. Riggs.

6980. di Giorgio, A. M. Localizzazione ottica assoluta in condizioni statiche e nella accelerazione rettilinea e centrifuga. (Absolute optic localization in static conditions and during rectilinear and centrifugal accelerations.) *Riv. Med. aero.*, 1951, 14, 190-208.—The absolute evaluations of direction,

made on the basis of retinal images, do not prove quite exact even in the normal static position of the body and in the most proper direction of glance. Conditions different from this, such as glance deviations or inclination of the head or body, cause typical errors in absolute optic localization. Each one of the abnormal conditions produces the appearance of impulses similar to those which also occur in the primary body position, and are distinguished only by the different relation between them. On the ground of this "newness" of impulses alone the individual is able to judge the static position of his body or its passive movement. It may, however, happen that he overrates certain impulses and this is the source of errors in the judgment of orientation of the body and therefore also of special optic evaluation.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

6981. Ferguson, W. J. Wellwood. (U. Sheffield, Eng.) Dark adaptation with special reference to miners' nystagmus. *Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., Lond.*, 1952, 17, 49-62.—The process of dark adaptation is discussed, and then extensive experimental results are reported in which comparisons were made between dark adaptation thresholds of nystagmic miners and control observers. The nystagmic condition is said to result from poor illumination in the mine, and is found usually only in miners who have spent years in that situation.—R. W. Burnham.

6982. Gemelli, Agostino; Colombi, C., & Schupfer, R. E. L'enregistrement électrique des mouvements oculogryes et ses applications. (The electrical registration of ocular movements, with applications.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 26-36.—A new method for registering eye-movements is based on amplification of the action-currents due to displacement of the eyeball. Its superiority to the photographic method is shown. Applications to the study of nystagmus, eye-movements during reading, visual fatigue, and visual acuity are described. 25 references.—D. M. Purdy.

6983. Georgariou, B. (Evaluation of the adaptation threshold to darkness by a phosphorescent photometric plate.) *Trans. Greek ophthal. Soc.*, 1951, 19, 168-171.—The author has carried on experiments with a phosphorescent photometric plate (Radio-Test) to evaluate the adaptation threshold of the eye to darkness. He describes his experiments, and concludes that the evaluation of the adaptation threshold of the eye by means of the Radio-Test has given precise results checked by the Birch-Hirschfeld photometer. The apparatus is easier to handle owing to its reduced size. No electric current is used so it may be carried and used anywhere. Besides these advantages, more than four patients may be examined simultaneously and at shorter intervals than with other photometers. In Greek.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

6984. Gontcharoff, Marie. Réactions à la lumière de *Lineus ruber* (Némertien) en éclairage ventral. (Reactions to light in *Lineus ruber* (Nemertinea) in ventral illumination). *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1952,

235, 1690-1692.—A description is given of the normal tropistic reactions to light in the intact *Lineus ruber* (Nemertinea) in which the eyes are dorsally located. The worms were placed in a large tank of sea water at 18° to 20° C., and illuminated from different positions by "white" light of 200 to 2700 lux. Illumination in the plane of the organism produced a straight line negative phototropism. Dorsal illumination resulted in movement in large circles executed clockwise. Ventral illumination produced complex random movements with abrupt and frequent changes of direction, and accompanied by unusual head movements and irregular oscillatory behavior. Changes in behavior with a change in location of the light source are said to support an argument in favor of a dorso-ventral physiological gradient.—R. W. Burnham.

6985. Gunter, Ralph. (Institute of Ophthalmology, London, Eng.) The spectral sensitivity of dark-adapted cats. *J. Physiol.*, 1952, 118, 395-404.—Using a method of choice discrimination the spectral sensitivity curve was found in 4 cats on the basis of responses to light stimuli of differing intensities. The data are in essential agreement with those obtained by electrophysiological techniques used in previous studies of retinal potentials.—B. A. Maher.

6986. Henkes, H. E., & Rottier, P. B. Maximum electrical response of the human retina on stimulation with monochromatic light of various wave lengths. *Ophthalmologica*, 1953, 125, 32-42.—"Stimuli of monochromatic light ranging from 340 mμ to 1014 mμ have been used to investigate the electrical response of the normal human retina. A maximum b-potential of the ERG of 0.55-0.60 mV has been obtained using wave lengths ranging from 365 to 580 mμ, even in test persons in whom we obtained under "clinical" conditions of electroretinography maxima of 0.35 mV approximately. Apart from a conclusive importance of the state of dark adaptation an influence of the metabolic condition of the nervous elements was assumed."—S. Renshaw.

6987. Parviainen, S., & Ingman, O. Stroboscopic studies of visual sensitivity in toxæmia of late pregnancy. *Ann. Chir. Gyn. Fenn.*, 1951, 40, 159-163.—The visual sensitivity was measured in the late toxæmias of pregnancy by stroboscopic studies. In the toxæmic state the critical limit was 17.4 light impulses in 0.01 min. decreasing to 16.9 in eclampsia compared with a normal level varying between 18.4 and 20 (20 cases in each category).—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

6988. Philip, B. R. (U. Western Ontario, London.) Effect of length of series upon generalization and central tendency in the discrimination of a series of stimuli. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 173-178.—Central tendency and generalization effects of judgments were studied in four series of stimuli composed of 6, 7, 9, and 11 stimuli respectively. Four college subjects made absolute judgments of color on all 4 scales. In the 2 longer scales it was found that judgments tend to cluster around 2

modal points rather than one, which is explained as the substitution in the longer series of pseudo-probability theorizing for terminal frames of reference judgments.—*J. Bucklew.*

6989. Piéron, H. La fréquence critique de fusion visuelle comme test de fatigue mentale. (A test of mental fatigue based on visual fusion frequency.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 166.—From results with small groups of subjects (3 to 9), it appears that fatigue induced by physical or mental effort leads to a lowering of the threshold of fusion frequency. This would apply also to fatigue following sleeplessness. With the ingestion of caffeine, the threshold is maintained or elevated.—*G. Dufresne.*

6990. Piper, H.-F. Über die sensorische und motorische Funktion des Auges. (The sensory and motor function of the eye.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1952, 152, 425-476.—In order to clarify the question of proportion between the sensory and motor function of the visual organ, the sensorimotor co-operation within the function of binocular vision was examined. All results were drawn in relation to change-effects between the organism and its environment. Four groups of experiments were carried out. In the first an object moving depthwise is placed against a stationary one and the reaction of the subject of the experiment is observed. It was found that in the moving object either the motor or the sensory function changes while in the resting object neither function undergoes change. Perception of space is the relation of sensory and motor function.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

6991. Pirenne, M. H. Quantum physics of vision: theoretical discussion. *Progr. Biophys.*, 1951, 2, 193-223.—A theoretical discussion of the application of quantum physics in vision, particularly in the understanding of the mechanism of absolute threshold.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

6992. Ronchi, Lucia, & Toraldo, G. Researches on the directivity of the retinal receptors. *Atti Fond. Ronchi*, 1952, 7, 197-203.—An explanation is given of the Stiles and Crawford effect, according to which the elementary receptors of the retina must be considered as microantennas. If the hypothesis is correct, they must show some directivity not only in the reception, but also in the scattering of light. According to a qualitative argument based on the general laws of scattering, it is to be expected that the light coming through the pupil is scattered, preferably into those directions that form a wide angle with the direction of incidence. This scattering cannot be observed with the ophthalmoscope, so that the authors have had recourse to enucleated eyes. The eye under investigation was enclosed in a hemispherical glass container, and the light scattered by the retina was observed through a meridional cut made in the wall of the eyeball. The expected directional effect was strikingly apparent for the pig eye. No such effect was found for the ox eye.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)

6993. Sakurabayashi, Hitoshi. (Tokyo U., Japan.) Taishō kōrō no ikaisei. Seisaku no kenkyū 2.

(Studies in creation. 2. The hierarchy in the structure of perceived object.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 145-155.—3 prisms A, B, C, each with an equilateral triangle of side 5 cm as the base and with different heights of 2.5, 5 and 35 cm were presented to 3 groups of 7-year old children respectively. The subjects, told to draw a picture of the stimulus, represented A by the top triangle alone. The side rectangles tended to be drawn more frequently as the height increased. A few subjects represented C merely by the side rectangles. This tendency indicates that the structure of an object is the totality of parts having gradients of existential values. The author calls this the "hierarchy-gestalt" in contrast to the "figure-ground gestalt" which is based on two dimensional geometric figures. The hierarchy in value of parts of human body also is determined by the elimination method.—*A. M. Niyekawa.*

6994. Schmidt, Ingeborg. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Effect of illumination in testing color vision with pseudo-isochromatic plates. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 951-955.—The color test error scores of normal, deuteranomaious and deuteranopic subjects increase with increasing color temperature of the illuminant. Errors decrease slightly, however, with an increase in the intensity of illumination. Protanopes and protanomaious subjects are not so affected. It is concluded that both intensity and color temperature should be kept at standard levels as by the use of the Macbeth daylight lamp and easel.—*L. A. Riggs.*

6995. Schone, H. Die Lichtorientierung der Larven von *Acilius sulcatus* L. und *Dytiscus marginalis* L. (The spatial orientation due to photic stimuli of the larvae of *Acilius sulcatus* L. and *Dytiscus marginalis* L.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1951, 33, 63-98.—The orientation of these larvae is very sensitive to the quantity rather than the direction of the photic stimulus. Blinded animals behave like those whose light sensitive areas (eyes and abdominal tip) are covered.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

6996. Schwarz, A. Zählfähigkeit im indirekten Sehen. (Counting ability in peripheral vision.) *Wien. Z. Phil. Psychol. Pädag.*, 1950, 3, 55-59.—Counting of points is difficult or impossible in peripheral vision. The phenomenon is studied and it is found that counting ability depends on the distance between points and the distance of the points from the point of fixation. Explanation lies in the fact that optical discrimination differs from central discrimination, the latter becoming relatively less adequate as the distance between the stimulus point and the fixation point increases. Central discrimination is necessary for counting. Each stimulus point is centrally represented by a field of impulses. When the central representations are too close or overlap, they cannot be adequately discriminated for the purpose of counting.—*A. O. Ross.*

6997. Simonson, Ernst, & Brožek, Josef. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Flicker fusion frequency: background and applications. *Physiol. Rev.*, 1952, 32, 349-378.—A survey is presented of the data relating to values of CFF under varying conditions. The results are summarized from studies using normal conditions and conditions of stress, fatigue, narcotization, disease and miscellaneous neurological lesions. The authors tend to view the critical location of this function as being in the CNS rather than in the retina. 183-item bibliography.—B. A. Maher.

6998. Smith, Kendon. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) The statistical theory of the figural after-effect. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 401-402.—The statistical theory of figural after-effect presents the same difficulties as the satiation theory, and in addition makes two specific predictions which are not fulfilled.—C. F. Scofield.

6999. Terstenjak, Anton. Beiträge zur Systematik der Erscheinungsweisen der Farben. (Contributions to the classification of the modes of appearance of colors.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 163-190.—This paper is based on the distinction between the "essential dimensions" of colors (see 27: 7000) and "concrete color-phenomena." The latter can be static or dynamic. The static are of 3 sorts: (1) those depending on the "color-substance" (surface-colors, transparent colors and volume-colors); (2) those depending on the illumination (sparkle, shine, etc.); (3) those that are "psychically integrated" (hard-soft, noisy-quiet, stirring-calm, fresh-faded). The dynamic include flicker, glow and scintillation.—D. M. Purdy.

7000. Terstenjak, Anton. Die Eindringlichkeit und Ausgeprägtheit der Farben im Lichte der alten Attributenfrage. (The impressiveness and pronouncedness of colors, in relation to the traditional problem of attributes.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 134-162.—Stumpf held that certain color-attributes are basic or essential. The author has previously shown that intensity is not; now he shows the same thing experimentally for Katz's "impressiveness" and "pronouncedness." Hue, brightness and saturation are alone essential. 52 references.—D. M. Purdy.

7001. Terstenjak, Anton. Die Farbenwahrnehmungen und die Wirklichkeit der Aussenwelt. (Color-perceptions and the reality of the outer world.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 310-355.—Colors can be experienced as signs, symbols or signals. Not only do they have properties like shade and hue, but they are given as indices of reality. In support of his view, the author treats problems of fusion and segregation of colors, and of constancy and thing-perception, as well as relevant psycho-pharmacological phenomena.—D. M. Purdy.

7002. Terstenjak, Anton. Geometrisch-optische Täuschungen als dynamischer Vorgang. (Geometric-optical illusions as based on a dynamic process.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore,*

Milano, 1952, Ser. 15, 243-309.—All the illusions are, in the last analysis, size-illusions, and are variants of Müller-Lyer's. Angle-illusions follow either a contrastive tendency (which shortens lines, enlarges acute angles, and lessens obtuse ones), or an assimilative tendency (which acts in the opposite way). To the extent that one is able to see the figures as tridimensional the illusions are reduced. Hence they are weaker for adults than for children. Individual differences in regard to the two possible ways of seeing linear figures furnish the basis for a special sort of "projective test."—D. M. Purdy.

7003. Terstenjak, Anton. Verschmelzungs- und Sonderungsvorgänge in den Farbenwahrnehmungen. (Fusion-processes and individuation-processes in color-perception.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 191-242.—Fusion and its opposite, individuation, are the basic processes of color-perception. The author discusses the psychophysiology of monocular and binocular mixture. Next he discusses (referring to experiments of Fleischer, Katz, Fuchs and others) various phenomena that are psychologically determined. He brings new support to Katz's distinction between the "essential dimensions" of colors, and "concrete color-phenomena." He proves anew that contrast depends on unification of depths, while constancy depends on individuation of depths.—D. M. Purdy.

7004. Wirth, Alberto. Comportamento del riflesso pupillare fotomotore nell'antagonismo binoculare dei colori. (Behavior of the pupillary light-reflex in the binocular antagonism of colors.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 356-362.—If, during binocular color-rivalry, a threshold light-stimulus is applied to the fovea, it is more likely to elicit pupil-contraction when the color seen by the eye in question is in a phase of dominance. It is inferred that dominance involves, for the other eye, actual inhibition of processes in the retina itself. 15 references.—D. M. Purdy.

7005. Wirth, A. Comportamento del riflesso pupillare fotomotore nell'antagonismo binoculare dei colori. (The behaviour of the pupillary light reflex in binocular antagonism for colours.) *G. ital. Oftal.*, 1952, 5, 22-29.—The pupillary light reflex was studied during binocular colour rivalry. A threshold stimulus has a better chance of eliciting a pupillary reflex when it strikes the fovea during dominance than during suppression. Since no evidence has been hitherto reported regarding inhibition in higher stations of the optic pathways, these results are interpreted by the author as a sign of inhibition in the retina itself during binocular colour rivalry, this last not differing from other aspects of retinal rivalry. The author discusses the reliability of some methods of examination which require the use of glasses of different colours for the two eyes.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

7006. Wirth, Alberto. Il meccanismo di sommazione binoculare. (The mechanism of binocular summation.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 363-369.—Quantum fluctua-

tions, along with random variation in excitability of nervous elements, makes the light-threshold vary. Presumably excitability varies independently for the two eyes. It is assumed that when two eyes rather than one receive the stimulus, there is a greater probability of response; hence there is an apparent (but not an actual) "summation." Wirth's experiments on the pupil-reflex give results agreeing with values calculated from this theory.—D. M. Purdy.

7007. Wirth, Alberto. Über die Synchronisierung der Impulse bei klinischem Elektroretinogramm. (On the synchronization of impulses in the clinical electroretinogram.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 370-372.—In various pathological conditions, Wirth has noted (1) small impulses when the ERG is extinguished, (2) small lumps on the normal "b-wave," (3) a splitting up into a double "b-wave." It is suggested that these findings relate to the synchronization of impulses and may be of some practical importance.—D. M. Purdy.

(See also abstracts 7338, 7345, 7447)

AUDITION

7008. Gemelli, Agostino. The effect of illusory perception of movement on sound localization. *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 15, 16-25.—S is at the center of a seen cylinder rotating around him. His eyes have a tendency (strongest at a medium speed of rotation) to follow the movement. An acoustic stimulus (before, behind or beside S) is phenomenally displaced, in a direction opposite to the rotation. This effect is greatest at high and low speeds, and absent at medium speed. The illusion seems to be analogous to acoustic illusions described by Goldstein, Rosenthal-Veit, G. J. Thomas, and Gemelli.—D. M. Purdy.

7009. Jackson, C. V. The role of vision in auditory localization. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 33.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 6914, 7442)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

7010. Aschoff, J. Aktivitätsperiodik von Mäusen in Dauerdunkel. (Diurnal activity of the mouse in constant darkness.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1952, 255, 189-196.—The locomotor activity of mice was recorded automatically under conditions of constant darkness. Under natural light conditions they showed about ten periods of activity during the 24 hours with periods of maximum activity about every 12 hours. This normal frequency was retained in complete darkness.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

7011. Aschoff, J. Frequenzänderungen der Aktivitätsperiodik bei Mäusen in Dauerlicht und Dauerdunkel. (Changes in frequency of periodic activity of the mouse in constant light and constant darkness.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1952, 255,

197-203.—The normal diurnal rhythm of locomotor activity (24 hours) of the mouse was prolonged to 26 hours by subjecting them to conditions of constant illumination. If the mice were then put in constant darkness the 24 hour rhythm returned and remained unchanged for months.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

7012. Clark, M. M. Laterality and equipoise of hand, foot and eye. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 11-16.—Abstract.

7013. Emlen, John T., Jr. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Flocking behavior in birds. *Auk*, 1952, 69, 160-170.—It is theorized that flocking behavior in birds is the result of a positive force associated with gregariousness and a negative force associated with intolerance and independence. Apparently gregariousness is not affected directly by either environmental or hormonal factors but seems to be due to stereotyped neural patterns. Social intolerance is clearly influenced by changing physiological and environmental factors. "Flocking reaches its highest development when gregariousness is given free rein, unrestricted by conflicting demands of reproduction and self-maintenance."—D. R. Kenshalo.

7014. Fraser, D. C. Stress conditions in skilled performance. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 31.—Abstract.

7015. Lantos, Barbara. Metapsychological considerations on the concept of work. *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 33, 439-443.—It is not the object or skill of the activity which makes the difference between work and play, but the participation of the superego, which changes play-activities into work-activities. Super-ego forces become internalized and neutralized, thus losing their destructive force and becoming constructive.—G. Elias.

7016. Lossky, N. Extrasensory perception and psychokinesis. *J. Soc. psych. Res., Lond.*, 1952, 36, 702-708.—This is a study of metaphysics—to determine the action of persons' wills upon objects external to their bodies. Man is capable of influencing substantial agents which are a part of his body, and it may be also that his will can likewise act upon agents external to the body. A philosophical discussion which brings in beliefs of Kant, Duesch, and Rhine. The author explains the workings of human will upon objects in this hypothesis. "The effort of will directed upon the falling die may be accompanied by some sort of radiation proceeding from the body and acting upon the die, just as the human hand would act in pushing it."—O. I. Jacobsen.

7017. Spitz, René A. Autorität und Onanie. (On authority and masturbation.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 6(4), 1-24.—Although masturbation is one of the sexual means of expression existing already in early childhood, few publications discuss the problem; even psychoanalytical literature does not emphasize it very much. 315-item bibliography.—E. Barschak.

(See also abstract 6918)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

7018. Abramson, Harold A. (Ed.) *Problems of consciousness; transactions of the Third Conference, March 10 and 11, 1952, New York.* New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1952. 156 p. \$3.25.—Topics discussed were Consciousness and the metabolism of the brain (37 references) by Seymour S. Kety, p. 11-73; Hypnotic phenomena by Lewis R. Wolberg, p. 76-106; and Experimental work on sleep and other variations of consciousness (20 references) by Marcel Monnier, p. 107-156.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

7019. Alves Garcia, J. *Teoria biológica da emoção.* (Biological theory of emotion.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(7), 110-125.—Emotion signifies the actuation of instinct, whether satisfied (pleasure), or unsatisfied (pain, displeasure). Emotion is non-intellectual. Hormones administered to an animal or to man can predispose to exercise of certain instincts with the appearance of corresponding emotions. Instinct results from 2 factors: the internal one (hormonal stimulant); the external one (environment). The diencephalic regulation of the affective life is described.—*F. C. Sumner.*

7020. Arnold, Magda B. (*Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.*) *An excitatory theory of emotion.* *Rev. Psychol.*, 1952, 1, 423-435.—Any acceptable theory of emotions must reconcile contradictory views: experimental, biological, and clinical. Cannon's thalamic theory is discussed in terms of sham emotion, thalamic lesions, cortical control, and prefrontal lobotomy. The author suggests emotions should be looked at not as release, but as excitation. Cortical inhibition is unnecessary as a concept under this theory. In clinical use, suppression, repression, release therapy, and emotional reeducation become more meaningful. 19 references.—*R. W. Husband.*

7021. Bouffloux, F., & Beaufort, F. *Etude de deux tests d'attention diffusée.* (Study of scattered attention.) *Cah. Pedag.*, 1952, 11, 97-105.—Experimental study of two tests of attention by Schulze and Poppelreuter. Only the second has validity and permits a study of the capacity of attention and fatigability.—*R. Piret.*

7022. Durant, Henry. *Verbal behaviour, and attitudes, as index to action.* *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 37.—Abstract.

7023. Grinstein, Alexander. *Stages in the development of control over fire.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 416-420.—Drawing from primitive mythology and analytical case material, it is concluded that, "since Freud has shown that primitive man regards fire as analogous to the passion of love, then Freud's hypothesis that control of fire requires ability to control urethral impulses seems warranted."—*G. Elias.*

7024. Hitschmann, Edward. *Freud's conception of love.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 421-428.—Males love single individuals because they are transferring Oedipal fixations; the stronger this love

the more it reflects unconscious leanings. Love at first sight, falling in love with governesses and with married women are examples of the selection of single love objects in blind adherence to Oedipal urges. It is noteworthy that among the Navahos, where the child is reared by many women and not one mother, there are no Oedipal leanings and no romantic love.—*G. Elias.*

7025. Zilboorg, Gregory. *Aboutissements cliniques de l'amour dans la psychanalyse de Freud.* (Clinical evaluation of love in Freud's psychoanalysis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 13, 630-648.—A distinction is made between Freud as philosopher and Freud as a scientist. The author thinks that the rejection of Freud's theories is due mainly to his philosophical position. Freud's concept of love should be understood as the highest aim of man, and as such it is not different from the religious concept of love. "It is love in its extended meaning) which Freud considered as the highest aim of human development and as the very substance of the relationship between psychoanalyst and patient."—*A. Manoil.*

(See also abstracts 6936, 7246)

LEARNING & MEMORY

7026. De Monchaux, C. *The von Restorff effect in serial learning.* *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 31-32.—Abstract.

7027. Eglash, Al. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) *The dilemma of fear as a motivating force.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 376-379.—The fear-reduction theory of avoidance training and fixated behavior in animals and man leads to a new dilemma of autonomous fear.—*C. F. Scofield.*

7028. Gaier, Eugene L. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *Selected personality variables and the learning process.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(17), No. 349, 28 p.—The relationship existing between personality characteristics revealed by the Rorschach and recalled verbalizations of associations occurring in a series of learning experiences was experimentally established on 3 male and 8 female college students. The results obtained indicate that anxiety and rigidity as personality variables predominantly influence organizational rather than stereotyped behavior. It is further evident that "personality variables appear to be involved as influences in cognitive operations." "The major result of the present investigation has been the demonstration that the conscious experiences of a group of students in a series of class sessions over a period of time, as well as performance on certain objective tests, are related to certain personality characteristics." 19 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7029. Hetherington, R. R. *Some effects of ECT on learning.* *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 35-36.—Abstract.

7030. Knapp, Clyde G., & Dixon, W. Robert. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *Learning to juggle. II. A study of whole and part methods.* *Res. Quart. Amer.*

Ass. Hlth, 1952, 23, 398-401.—Two groups of matched (for athletic experience) pairs, 17 pairs in one and 12 pairs in the other were selected from among University of Illinois male seniors majoring or minoring in physical education. Both groups were given the task of learning to juggle three paddle tennis balls using daily practice lessons of five minutes duration. One section of each group used only the whole method of practice while the other used a rather complicated practice program running from part to whole methods during its course. The results attained seem to favor the whole method rather than any combination of whole and part methods.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

7031. *Muller, Wilhelm, & Enskat, Alice. Angst in der Handschrift.* (Fear in handwriting.) Berlin: Woldemar Hoffman, 1951. 79 p.—The psychological problems of fear in relation to vitality, to the self, and its physiognomic and graphic expression are discussed.—*R. Pokorny*.

7032. *Reid, R. L. Experiments on learning, using pigeons. Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 34-35.—Abstract.

7033. *Takala, Martti. Minnesprestationerna och retnings art.* (Memory performances and the quality of stimulus.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1952, 4, 141-155.—So-called imagery types were formerly investigated in two ways: (1) by trying to compare the relative strength of images belonging to different modalities (particularly to visual and auditory), or (2) by establishing the "type" of the subject according to the level of test performances. In the present investigation an attempt has been made to analyze the significance of both these classifications by employing different materials to be recalled and by making use of both the optical and acoustical stimuli. The results are given in six points. English summary. Bibliography.—*M. L. Reymert*.

7034. *Zubek, John P. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) Studies in somesthesia: III. Role of somatic areas I and II in the acquisition of roughness discrimination in the rat. Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 183-193.—50 male rats were first blinded peripherally and then divided into the following groups: a dummy operation group; a group ablated in somatic areas I & II; in area I alone; in area II alone; and ablated anterior and posterior to areas I & II. All groups learned to discriminate both a coarse grade cylinder from a smooth cylinder, and a fine grade cylinder from a smooth one. Animals ablated in areas I & II showed a significantly lower learning rate than either control group. Animals ablated in area I showed just as much retardation, but those ablated in II showed little effect.—*J. Bucklew*.

(See also abstracts 6859, 7406)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

7035. *McElroy, W. A. The frequency of dreams. Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 91-94.—With wide individual differences, the average

British college student remembers dreaming about three nights out of every five. Women can remember dreams significantly more often than men. The normal person experiences about twice as many pleasant dreams as unpleasant ones, whereas the average neurotic in the experiment experienced three times as many unpleasant dreams as pleasant ones. Neurosis is also accompanied by an increase in the number of dreams that can be remembered.—*P. F. C. Castle*.

7036. *Naruse, Gosaku, & Obonai, Torao. (Tokyo Bunrika U., Japan.) Hansul oyobi gosaiminsei genkaku jōtai ni okeru shinzō no bunkai to yūgō.* (Decomposition and fusion of mental images in a drowsy or post-hypnotic hallucinatory state.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 175-188.—During hypnotic state subjects were presented with pairs of stimuli. When one of the paired stimuli was given in post-hypnotic state, the subjects could reproduce the image of the other stimulus. The reproduction image was often decomposed into elements of the original stimulus, and sometimes these elements were fused together to form a figure different from the original. When two stimuli of different pairs were given simultaneously, the two corresponding images appeared overlappingly in the same spacial or intensity relationship as the stimuli were presented. The decomposition and fusion of elements suggests the necessity to question the Gestalt theory.—*A. M. Niyekawa*.

7037. *Ouwelen, H. W. De psychische structuur van parate kennis.* (The psychical structure of ready knowledge). *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 447-463.—An analysis of a knowledge-questions test. With the appreciation of the achievements at these tests the special restraining or advancing influences which may have worked on the eagerness for knowledge and thus to the ready knowledge, must be taken into account. In many cases the knowledge-questions test gives a valuable contribution to obtain a general image of the tested person.—*M. Dresden*.

7038. *Sastry, N. S. N., Rao, C. N. A., & Rao, S. K. Ramachandra. Testing imagination by projective techniques. Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 43-47.—Imagination is not mere passive perception of meanings. It is active creation. Thus the testing of imagination only is seldom the aim of projective techniques. 50 chance ink blots were shown to 100 middle-class adolescent males from 13 to 18 years of age. Those tested replied in either English or Kannada. The variation in the number of responses arose from certain significant variations in the responses themselves. Those involving projective techniques have in no case significantly exceeded in number those not involving the projective technique.—*G. E. Bird*.

INTELLIGENCE

7039. *Álvarez de Linera, Antonio. Ensayo de psicología animal.* (Essay on animal psychology.) *Rev. Educ., La Plata* 1951, No. 2, 25-39.—Through

observations made on a female Japanese dog named "Fly," the author proposes the theory that animals do not possess intelligence as such but that through association of images they may act intelligently.—P. Roca.

7040. Biesheuvel, S. The nation's intelligence and its measurement. *S. Afr. J. Sci.*, 1952, 49, 120-138.—Top leadership in South Africa depends on a European population too small for the demand. Potential leadership of Africans should be detected at an early age. Errors of standardization and measurement invalidate quantitative use of the I.Q. for clinical, educational, and survey purposes. It "should be replaced by measures validated in the manner of aptitude tests." 81 references.—R. Tyson.

7041. Mills, L. F. The reading ability necessary to produce a valid score on a verbal group intelligence test. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 42.—Abstract.

7042. Nisbet, J. D. Intelligence, family size and age at testing. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 38-39.—Abstract.

7043. Révész, G. (*U. Amsterdam, Holland.*) *Talent und Genie; Grundzüge einer Begabungspsychologie.* (Talent and genius; principles of a psychology of giftedness.) Bern: Francke AG., 1952. 388 p. S. Fr. 11.80.—Part I discusses the types and levels of abilities of which the creative type is the highest. Intelligence tests are not sufficient for the selection of gifted persons. A satisfactory result cannot be obtained by the analysis of the personality of the genius but by the analysis of his work. Part II analyzes the creative activity itself in its conscious and unconscious phases. Part III contains the history of the problem of the personality of the genius and states the criteria by which a work of art, music, science or technique can be qualified as that of a genius. A distinction is made between the three different types: the genius, the great man, and the saint. Part IV deals with the biological and developmental problems of superior giftedness. 12 page bibliography.—M. Haas.

7044. Vincent, D. F. The linear relationship between age and score of adults in intelligence tests. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 243-249.—After reviewing a number of studies of age and intelligence test score, it is concluded that, from the twenties to the sixties, the form of the age-score of intelligence tests is, for all practical purposes, a straight line.—G. S. Speer.

(See also abstracts 6860, 7162)

PERSONALITY

7045. Alexander, Theron, & Alexander, Marie. (*Florida State U., Tallahassee.*) A study of personality and social status. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 207-213.—This study provided evidence that children's choices may not be a criterion of value on which to base adjustmental goals. The source of

data is the Thematic Apperception Test administered to 27 children in the fourth grade.—S. M. Amatora.

7046. Fortier, Robert H. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) The response to color and ego functions. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 41-63.—A theory concerning the nature of the relation of color response and personality dynamics is presented. It is suggested that such responses reveal the relation of the ego to external environment as well as to affective drives of the individual. Rorschach Test, Mosaic Test and easel painting studies were reviewed, and the writer feels that the data substantiate the theory. Further, the theory is more effective in clarifying personality dynamics than are prevalent practices in interpretation. 96-item bibliography.—M. R. Marks.

7047. Gemelli, Agostino. *Percezione e personalità.* (Perception and personality.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952. Ser. 15, 1-15.—A survey of a new trend of research, in which perception is brought into relation with behavior and the behavioral world. Gemelli's own researches indicate that the whole self (at all of its levels) takes part in perception—which mirrors the "knower," and is the starting point for action. 133-item bibliography.—D. M. Purdy.

7048. Gitelson, M. Re-evaluation of the role of the Oedipus complex. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 351-354.—Pre-genital conflicts determine the structure and dynamics of the Oedipus complex. Failure to solve the Oedipus conflict is backed by unsolved problems of the pregenital phase. The Oedipus complex has central importance as the nucleus of normal character structure and as the basis of mature life.—G. Elias.

7049. Macfarlane Smith, I. The relationship between spatial ability and temperament. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 43-44.—Abstract.

7050. Mayo, Bernard. *The logic of personality.* London: Jonathan Cape, 1952. (New York: British Book Centre.) 188 p. \$2.50.—After an introductory discussion of the question, "Is there a problem about personality?" chapter II shows how psychology deals with personality in terms of differences between persons. Chapter III is a criticism of a typical philosophical view that personal knowledge is not based upon acquaintance (i.e., knowledge of the unique). The last 7 chapters attempt to make further analysis of personal knowledge and to trace the relevance of personality and personal relations to several widely different patterns of human activity, including logic, art, and ethics.—L. N. Solomon.

7051. Mohsin, S. M. A study of the relationship of evaluative attitudes to sex difference, intellectual level, expressed occupational interest and hobbies. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 59-70.—The Allport-Vernon Study of Values showed that men excel women in the theoretical and aesthetic values. The evaluation attitudes are nonintellectual, deep-lying,

stable formations within the personality. These exert their influence upon the individual's judgment and behavior, and give them a distinctive character.—G. E. Bird.

7052. Péchoux, Raymond, & Defayolle, M. (12, *Allée des Tilleuls, Caluire, France.*) Rorschach et libido. (Libido on the Rorschach test.) *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 221-238.—The Rorschach protocols of 125 young men and 125 young women were analyzed in an effort to establish masculinity-femininity ratios, based on manifest and screened sexual responses. Since the total number of sexually tinged responses was relatively low, the ratios are considered of very limited significance for the prediction of sexual behavior.—H. P. David.

7053. Prelinger, Ernst. Über umweltbedingte Veränderungen des Persönlichkeitstypus. (Personality changes due to environmental influences.) *Wien. Z. Phil. Psychol. Pädag.*, 1950, 3, 14-54.—Character is defined as inherited psychological aspects; personality as the product of environment and heredity. Scholl's form-color test can be used to character-type S's as schizothymics (who see form) and cyclothymics (who see color.) Questionnaires can be used to type personality as introvert or extrovert. Introversion is linked with schizothymia, extroversion with cyclothymia. Biographies of 126 S's are examined for environmentally caused personality changes. All 10 S's who showed such changes belonged to the "cross-over" type (i.e., cyclothymic introverts or schizothymic extroverts.) People with such incompatible tendencies are more labile in the face of environmental stresses than the "pure" types.—A. O. Ross.

7054. Read, Herbert. Art and the development of the personality. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 114-121.—The integration of personality must rest on the full development of both the symbolic and cognitive faculties. Art is the medium which permits full development of the symbolic faculty. True artistic production has social relevance being a form of communication. Knowledge of self and environment to be complete must involve contemplation, both artistic and rational.—C. L. Winder.

7055. Sastry, N. S. N. Presence of tension and feeling of insecurity. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 39-42.—Insecurity is a function of tension which is not characteristic of an organism to start with. It is not a central affair; but is localized and can be removed by reeducating the individual, as the sources of tension are individual. If the ability to meet a situation squarely is present, the sense of security is instilled into the organism, resulting in the absence of strong tensions.—G. E. Bird.

7056. Smith, Madorah E. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu.) A comparison of certain personality traits as rated in the same individuals in childhood and fifty years later. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 159-180.—A journal kept by the mother of 6 children for a period of 8 years served as the basis of this study. Comparisons for each of the 6 children on some traits as found in early childhood and in adult life years

later were made. Summaries and conclusion are given on physical scores, health scores, I.Q. levels, and on 35 character traits.—S. M. Amatora.

(See also abstracts 7138, 7164)

AESTHETICS

7057. Bogardus, Emory S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Social distance in poetry. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 36, 40-47.—Since the poet has facility for putting human reactions into unique light, he may give new leads to the sociologist. Eight examples of social distance phenomena are given as representative: Personal nearness, origins of personal nearness, person-humanity nearness, abuse of group-person nearness, origins of personal farness in spiritual differences, personal nearness contrasted with cultural farness, mutation of personal nearness to personal farness, and the basic origin of social farness in lack of human understandings.—S. M. Amatora.

7058. Cranston, James P. The nature and development of aesthetic appreciation in children. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 21-23.—Abstract.

7059. Mead, Hunter. An introduction to aesthetics. New York: Ronald Press, 1952. vii, 307 p. \$4.00.—This book is presented as a text for college courses in aesthetics. It attempts an analysis of aesthetic experience from both the view point of the observer and the creative artist. An attempt is made to classify aesthetic values into terms of types, sources, and subjective or objective status. The author's own composite view of the purpose of art is set forth along with the more traditional views.—A. K. Solarz.

7060. Mookerjee, Adhir. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) The psychology of the perception of depth in the motion picture. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 89-98.—The motion picture makes use of a number of the cues to depth present in ordinary experience. Some, however, are missing. Consequently the perception of depth is not so realistic as in real life. The fact that one knows the picture is flat may influence perception. Also the attempt to produce artificial cues may make the perception of distance more difficult.—G. E. Bird.

7061. Peddie, Richard L. The relation of haptic perception to literary creative work. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 19-21.—Abstract.

7062. Polnauer, Frederick F. (New York U.) Bio-mechanics, a new approach to music education. *J. Franklin Inst.*, 1952, 254, 297-316.—To provide an empirical basis for training in musical skills, it is proposed that the techniques of bio-mechanics be applied to analyze the muscular components involved in playing an instrument, and then deduce the optimal combination of movements for efficient playing and for reduced learning time. This should increase the number and skill of amateur musicians. Bio-mechanical and psychological factors are differentiated. In general, bio-mechanical factors are

defined as muscular and postural factors, and psychological factors are isolated as anxiety, memory, sight-reading, etc.—*R. W. Burnham.*

7063. Sakaguchi, Masahiko. (*Kyūshū U., Fukuoka, Japan.*) *Koiuta o chūshin to shite mita Mannyō, Kokin, Shinkokin no bunshō shinrigakuteki kenkyū.* (A psychological study of the sentences of the old Japanese poetical works Mannyō, Kokin and Shinkokin.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 167-174.—The setting of the poems of the three Japanese classics of different periods were studied by a comparison of "demonstrative terms" used in the love poems. Mannyō, in comparison to the latter two, contains more personal pronouns, concrete words instead of euphemism or abstract words, and demonstrative terms of "this" type, pointing to nearby visible objects, in contrast to the "that" type of Shinkokin, explaining out-of-sight, unreal situations. These indicate the different settings in which these poems were composed. Mannyō poems are based on real life situations. Those of Kokin and Shinkokin are products of intellectual play, a means of escape from reality.—*A. M. Niyekawa.*

7064. Sterba, Richard, & Sterba, Edith. *Beethoven and his nephew.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 470-478.—Beethoven's intense, jealous, nagging attitude towards his nephew is interpreted as stemming from the former's tendency to play the role of an overprotecting mother.—*G. Elias.*

7065. Van der Sterren, H. A. *The "King Oedipus" of Sophocles.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 343-350.—In the three dramas, *King Oedipus*, *Oedipus at Colonus*, and *Antigone* Sophocles has shown exactly the same mechanisms at work as are observed daily in patients. The tragic element in these dramas arises, as in the lives of patients, in that unconscious wishes are in strong opposition to conscious wishes.—*G. Elias.*

(See also abstracts 7054, 7085)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

7066. Ames, Louise Bates; Learned, Janet; Métraux, Ruth W., & Walker, Richard N. (*Gesell Institute of Child Development, New Haven, Conn.*) *Child Rorschach responses; developmental trends from two to ten years.* New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1952. xiv, 310 p. \$7.50.—There are here presented the results of a study of 650 separate Rorschach protocols of American children: 50 records at each half-yearly interval from 2 through 5.5 years of age and at yearly intervals from 6 through 10 years. Part 1: Review of literature on child Rorschach responses, Subjects and methodology, Scoring, Statistical analysis, Area, Determinants, Content, Additional test factors. Part 2 contains a series of chapters which depict the nature of the Rorschach response at each of the above mentioned age levels. Several actual case records are presented for each age interval. There are also chapters on Normal

expectancies of an adult Rorschach record, Clinical considerations, and Summary. 89-item bibliography.—*S. Hutter.*

7067. Anderson, John E. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *The relation of attitude to adjustment.* *Education*, 1952, 73, 210-218.—Some 3,200 children from 9 to 18 years of age were given personality and adjustment measures, which were checked against various criteria. At each age level a group of well adjusted, poorly adjusted, and average adjusted children were selected on the basis of combined scores on 13 measures. Results show sharp distinctions between the 3 groups on the affective index in relation to age and adjustment. The author concludes that there is some warrant for assuming both that internal orientation toward experience has some relation to adjustment and that level of adjustment in turn modifies internal orientation. Suggestions for modifying the attitude of children toward their experiences are presented.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7068. Barbu, Z. (*Glasgow U., Scotland.*) *Studies in children's honesty.* *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 53-57.—Contrary to the findings of Hartshorne and May, the author concludes firstly that honesty is a general personality trait, and secondly that tests of deception can have a considerable prognostic value. An average intercorrelation of 0.456 was obtained between the tests used. The research was carried out at the University of Cluj in Roumania between 1935 and 1940.—*P. F. C. Castle.*

7069. Bossard, James H. S. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) *Process in social weaning: a study of childhood visiting.* *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 211-220.—Information was gathered by free associational writing and personal interviews on 234 boys and girls aged 16-22, covering their visiting experiences up to their 15th year. Of these, 100 were selected for analysis. Aspects of the problem analyzed are: non-visiting, extent of visiting, basic problem of visiting, pattern of visiting, role of grandparents, other relatives, dissensions among relatives, adults through children's eyes, contributions to the child's social development.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7070. Bretsch, Howard S. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Social skills and activities of socially accepted and unaccepted adolescents.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 449-458.—Data were collected from 600 ninth grade pupils to show the relationships between acceptability scores derived from each pupil's choice-by-classmates and the pupils' self ratings on and participation in social skills such as dancing, tennis, playing cards or carrying on a conversation. Pupils whose acceptability scores fell into the highest and the lowest quartiles were compared. Boys in the higher group tended to give above average self-ratings, but for girls this trend was significant only in the case of swimming and the mean self-rating score. The more "acceptable" pupils reported participation in a slightly but significantly larger number of social activities. Certain solitary activ-

ities were favored by the less accepted group.—*E. B. Mallory.*

7071. Buhler, Charlotte. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) School as a phase of human life. *Education*, 1952, 73, 219-222.—Of 125 psychotherapy cases which are being studied by the author, 20% mention school experiences as an important factor in their childhood life. The present article cites examples drawn from these case studies, some of which show positive and others negative effects. The largest group who remember school as an unhappy period of their lives consist of those whose existing insecurity was increased by their school experiences instead of being lessened and helped. The author concludes that in many cases the teachers could easily diminish the agonies and anxieties through which these children go.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7072. Burlingham, Dorothy. Twins; a study of three pairs of identical twins. New York: International Universities Press, 1952. x, 94 p. \$7.50.—This is a factual survey with detailed observations of the motives and conduct manifestations of 3 pairs of identical twins in their earliest years in a war nursery, and also it provides data on the psychological problem of twinship, and normal development. The constant process of identifying with each other on the basis of similar emotional experience keeps identical twins "identical," in spite of acquired differences. On the other hand, a normal parent-child tie on an individual basis will keep intra-twin dependence and identification from becoming excessive. The text is complete with 2 sleep charts and 28 developmental charts.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

7073. Cahn, Paulette. Expérimentations sociométriques appliquées au groupe fraternel. (Sociometric experimentation applied to groups of siblings.) *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 306-310.—There seem to be two relationships between brothers and sisters: One superficial and conventional, and the other real and deep. Clinical observation could be supplemented by the use of sociogram and the role-playing of psycho-drama, particularly with regard to the interpersonal relationships of a closed group.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7074. Clark, Walter Houston. (549 Palisado Ave., Windsor, Conn.) Sex differences and motivation in the urge to destroy. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 167-177.—Analysis of questionnaire data obtained from college students' recall of incidents of their destructiveness in childhood "gives empirical support to the general idea that boys are more destructive than girls. The enjoyment of excitement, the stimulus of a crowd situation, and the expression of aggression were the motives of which respondents seemed most aware."—*J. C. Franklin.*

7075. Dalla Volta, A., & Zecca, G. Rilievi critici sull'interpretazione psicoanalitica dei sentimenti e delle emozioni nel bambino. (Critical notes on the psychoanalytic interpretation of child's sentiments and emotions.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*,

1952, 13, 607-629.—The authors analyze (1) excessive manifestations of maternal affection, (2) precocious sexuality and family affections, (3) love for others and the sentiment of compassion in the child. The research shows that the affections of the child (3-6 years old) do not confirm Freudian psychoanalytical assertions as to various complexes. The child shows a tendency to reconcile parental conflicts, although it could show aggressiveness toward brothers. In general, a child's affections are limited to the family, and do not show sexual elements.—*A. Manoil.*

7076. Garn, Stanley Marion. (*Forsyth Dental Infirmary, Boston, Mass.*) Individual and group deviations from "channelwise" grid progression in girls. *Child Develpm.*, 1952, 23, 193-206.—Two groups of girls, 32 in the first and 65 in the second, were used in this study. The first consisted of those who had been followed from birth on, and was used to investigate constancy of channel position between the 6th and 16th years of life. The second group of girls was followed for 2 to 4 years and was included to explore one-year changes in channel position and changes at different age levels. In the longitudinal series the proportion of girls still in the starting channel dropped to 50% after one year, 19% after two years, and at no time thereafter exceeded 30%. In the short-term series, over 50% deviated one or more channels in a one-year period, and 9% deviated two or more channels. It was concluded that constancy of channel position is not a usual phenomenon in girls.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7077. Gouin-Décarie, Thérèse, & Lefebvre, Denise. Jeux et jouets du tout petit. (Games and toys of the very young child.) *Rev. Psychol.*, 1952, 1, 436-442.—This article describes the types of objects in which the infant is interested at various weeks and months of age, up to two years. Manipulative skills partly determine how they use their toys. For instance, at one he throws and drops, and is generally destructive; at two he is more peaceful and concentrates longer.—*R. W. Husband.*

7078. Grace, Harry A., & Lohmann, Joan Jenkins. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Children's reactions to stories depicting parent-child conflict situations. *Child Develpm.*, 1952, 23, 61-74.—9 short stories depicting common situations of parent-child conflict in the home were given to 49 second grade pupils. Responses were classified as emotional, corruptive, active opposition, and simple compliance. No significant difference was found between the responses of 7- and 8-year-olds. Sex differences were not significant. Differences between Negro children and white children, and differences between those children living with both natural parents and those children not living with both natural parents were significant at the .05 level. 26 references.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7079. Greenacre, Phyllis. Pregenital patterning. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 410-415.—In discussing conditions which distort the regular development of libidinal phases, it is concluded that

(1) very early stimulation increases the somatization of memories and the symptoms arising therefrom, (2) massive or very severe stimulation suffices the infant with excitement which utilizes all possible channels of discharge, (3) in such overstimulation drives from phases not yet mature may be aroused, and (4) genitality is thus influenced by earlier over-intense stimulation or frustration.—G. Elias.

7080. Helfant, Kenneth. (Rye (N. Y.) Public Schs.) Parents' attitudes vs. adolescent hostility in the determination of adolescents' sociopolitical attitudes. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(13), No. 345, 23 p.—A group of 166 high school students (84 boys and 82 girls) and their parents were given a battery of sociopolitical attitude scales. Parent interviews were utilized for further investigation of parental reaction toward the scales used, the economic status, knowledge of international affairs, etc. As a result of this study, Helfant concluded that when parents are directly asked to supply information about their attitudes on sociopolitical matters the correlation between adolescents and their parents is smaller than has been obtained in previous studies where parental views were obtained from the adolescents themselves.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7081. Helgheim, J. Aspirasjonsnivået hjå born. (Level of aspiration in children.) *Norsk ped. Tidsskr.*, 1952, 36, 271-284.—A brief review of the literature in this field. Bibliography.—M. L. Reymert.

7082. Heuyer, Georges. Évolution de l'intelligence et du caractère à la puberté. (Development of intelligence and character at puberty.) *Criança portug.*, 1951-1952, 11, 11-26.—Puberty is not a crisis, but an end stage of growth. Psychological or intellectual deficiencies will not spontaneously improve at puberty; psychological conditions should be adequately modified before this period. Sexuality also should be carefully studied before puberty. Psychological and psychiatric examination, as well as environmental study, is important for children with emotional disturbances.—K. K. Fassett.

7083. Heuyer, Georges. Le rôle de la réaction d'opposition dans la formation du caractère chez l'enfant. (The role of the opposition reaction in the formation of child character.) *Criança portug.*, 1951-1952, 11, 27-44.—Imitation is important in the formation of character; the child imitates whom he loves, but if such an object is absent, he fails to imitate, and utilizes an opposition reaction. This opposition plays a large part in the mechanism of behavior problems. The child's hostility is largely directed against the family environment in the early years, then at school age he continues opposition toward a larger group, and this is even more true in adolescence. Hereditary traits may influence the child's reaction, and his emotional state, at the moment he receives stimulation for imitation or opposition, is an important factor.—K. K. Fassett.

7084. Interagency Conference on Healthy Personality Development in Children. Healthy personality development in children as related to

programs of the Federal Government. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1952. 154 p. \$1.00.—Report of the Interagency Conference held in Princeton, N. J., September 21-25, 1951, under the auspices of the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation and the Federal Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, under the cochairmanship of Katharine F. Lenroot and Frank Fremont-Smith. Background material from the White House Conference on Children and Youth was supplied by Otto Klineberg and Erik H. Erikson. Reports conference discussions and principal findings.—A. J. Sproh.

7085. Lucile, Agnes. (Nazareth Coll., Louisville, Ky.) The role of aesthetics in child adjustment. *Education*, 1952, 73, 229-233.—Self-confidence comes through venturesome activity successfully completed; self-improvement results from worthwhile and stimulating experiences. The author discusses the importance of the development of certain of the higher faculties in the "whole man" instead of putting too much emphasis upon those methods and techniques that appeal principally to the sensory powers. The author endeavors to show how a sound and intelligent training in aesthetics may effect wholesome transfers that will lead to better adjustment of the child.—S. M. Amatora.

7086. Montalta, Eduard. Verwahrlosung. (Neglect.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 233-241.—Review of the causes, symptoms, prophylaxis and therapy with neglected children.—M. H. Nagy.

7087. Perugia, Angelo. Ricerche sul comportamento degli interessi nell'età evolutiva. (Researches on the tendencies towards change of interests, during the developmental age.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 16, 1-14.—From the "catalog test" of F. Baumgarten a part was taken and applied to 146 subjects, aged 11 to 32. Of the various types of interest, the literary and religious increased regularly with age. Moral, social and work interests increased rapidly and continually after age 15. Artistic interests dropped temporarily at age 13, and then increased up to 16. Interests in nature and in novel-reading kept a constant level. There was a rapid decrease, after age 15, of interests in adventure and in history. There was 70% agreement between the two sections of the test.—D. M. Purdy.

7088. Philippon, O. L'influence du cinéma sur l'enfance et l'adolescence, l'enquête nationale française. (The influence of the cinema on childhood and adolescence, French national investigation.) *Nouv. Rev. Pedag.*, 1952, 7, 526-530.—Results of an extensive inquiry made by the Catholic committee for childhood of France. The chief conclusion is that a child or an adolescent who frequents the movies more than once a week needs psychiatric attention and should be looked after. The part played in education by the cinema is very small in comparison with the harm wrought upon young minds—emotional shocks, sentimental over-excitement, sexual and imaginative.—R. Piret.

7089. Radke-Yarrow, Marian; Trager, Helen, & Miller, Jean. The role of parents in the development of children's ethnic attitudes. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 13-53.—Interviews were held with 99 parents representing a lower and lower-middle class urban population in Northeastern United States. These parents were selected because their children were part of an experiment in intercultural education. Parents' responses reveal relatively little realization of responsibility in teaching children about cultural differences and in teaching attitudes and values of good human relations. The author gives a number of practical applications and suggests research problems to which this study should lead.—S. M. Amatora.

7090. Richards, T. W. Mental test performance as a reflection of the child's current life situation: a methodological study. *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 221-233.—The article presents, together with the IQ curve of one child over a period of 7.5 years, all the data that were recorded in regard to all aspects of his life in an intensive longitudinal study. Data are presented chronologically, and the author leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions on the curve and other incidents, trends, influences, pressures, or forces in the child's life. However, the author states that he deems the IQ fluctuations not entirely fortuitous, but plausibly related to important characteristics of the child's current life situation.—S. M. Amatora.

7091. Sewell, William H. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.), & Mussen, Paul H. The effects of feeding, weaning, and scheduling procedures on childhood adjustment and the formation of oral symptoms. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 185-191.—The subjects of this study were 162 rural Wisconsin 5- and 6-year-olds from middle class native American families. Data on infant training practices were obtained from an intensive personal interview with the mother. The California Test of Personality and teacher rating were used for information about personal and social adjustment. The author concludes that there is no evidence from the study of any relationship between gratification or non-gratification on any of the 3 aspects of the feeding process and personal and social adjustment.—S. M. Amatora.

7092. Stains, Katherine Berle. (Lesley Coll., Cambridge, Mass.) Developing independence in children. *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 49.—Examples are given of why children must be studied individually to know how to develop their independence.—J. K. Tabin.

7093. Stendler, Celia Burns. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Critical periods in socialization and over-dependency. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 3-12.—Two critical periods for the formation of over-dependency are proposed. The first period begins when the child begins to test out the mother to see if he can depend upon her. For most children this occurs towards the end of the first year of life. The second period for the formation of over-depend-

ency comes during the 2 to 3 year-old period. This is the time in our society when demands made upon the child to change his old ways of doing things increase tremendously. The author shows how disturbances of a serious nature during either of these period may result in overdependency. It is suggested that the timing of the disturbance with regard to dependency needs may influence ego and superego development in particular ways.—S. M. Amatora.

7094. Stone, L. Joseph. (Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) Some problems of filming children's behavior: a discussion based on experience in the production of studies of normal personality development. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 227-233.—The successful filming of children's behavior required significant departures from usual film making procedures. The author gives and discusses six governing principles which will be of value to those making a similar approach to child study. 21 references.—S. M. Amatora.

7095. Vincent, Clark E. (U. California, Berkeley.) Trends in infant care ideas. *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 199-209.—This is an analysis of trends contained in literature on infant care. Included are a brief history and content of the controversy of breast vs. artificial feeding, the rationale for feeding preference, infant care disciplines, and dogmatism. The trends suggest additional questions and possible implications for further study. 20 references.—S. M. Amatora.

7096. von Viebahn, Ilse. *Spiepflege als Hilfe zu gesunder Entwicklung und Lebensanpassung.* (Cultivation of play as an aid to healthy development and adjustment.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 2-7; 39-43.—A warm, loving relationship is the secret of successful child rearing. The understanding encouragement of the child's play is used to illustrate such a relationship. The value of play as an aid in establishing healthy object and interpersonal relationships is stressed and examples from various age levels are given.—A. O. Ross.

7097. Wardlow, Mary E., & Greene, James E. An exploratory sociometric study of peer status among adolescent girls. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 311-318.—A group of 37 girls in a first-year home-making demonstration school were used to measure peer status. Generalized and specific measurements and scales were used. Results indicated that peer status is situational or specific in character, low relationships established between five measures of peer status and 35 variables suggested the need for further research to determine significant characteristics.—J. H. Bunsel.

7098. Wilkins, Walter L. (St. Louis U., Mo.) Social peers and parents. *Education*, 1952, 73, 234-237.—Various aspects of parent-child relationships and what the school can do in their regard, are discussed relative to the social development of the child. Salient features included are (1) experience of peers needed in the desirable social growth of the

child, (2) importance of effective socializing experiences, (3) identification of children whose social maturation is not proceeding at optimal or normal rate, (4) the child who is ignored by peers, (5) what kind of a home isolates a child, (6) what the school can do about the isolates, and (7) the role of the parents in promoting the desirable social growth in the pre-teen and teenage years.—S. M. Amatora.

7099. Witmer, Helen L., & Kotinsky, Ruth. (Eds.) *Personality in the making; the fact-finding report of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth*. New York: Harper, 1952. xviii, 454 p. \$4.50.—The official report of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, the fifth in a series that began in 1909, and differs from the preceding conferences in that it takes into account the "children's feelings," their emotional health. It is a supplement to these earlier conferences, "putting to use what is currently known about conditions favoring or obstructing the healthy development of personality." It not only seeks to take inventory but also to point towards possible areas of research. The basic assumption of these conferences is that a sound personality is commensurate with a strong democracy.—N. De Palma.

7100. Zeller, Wilfried. *Konstitution und Entwicklung*. (Constitution and development.) Göttingen: Psychologische Rundschau, 1952. 305 p. DM 26.—Following a detailed presentation of techniques of individual examination, observation, and measurement, the author presents his findings of a 10 year longitudinal developmental study of normal children. The characteristics of both normal and variant growth between ages 6 and 18 are discussed with pictorial illustrations of individual cases. Following Kretschmer, interaction of psyche and soma is stressed with physical constitutional factors attracting primary consideration.—H. P. David.

(See also abstracts 6853, 6930, 7058, 7104, 7329)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

7101. Goldzieher, Max, & Goldzieher, Joseph W. *The male climacteric and the postclimacteric state*. *Geriatrics*, 1953, 8, 1-10.—"The existence of a syndrome in the male, comparable to the female climacteric, is defined as representing the result of testosterone deficiency primarily in respect to its metabolic and circulatory, and only secondarily in respect to its sexual effects. The male climacteric resembles the female climacteric in respect to the variability of symptoms. . . . The only reliable evidence of the male climacteric is the satisfactory response to testosterone." Data obtained by hormone assays and the results of testosterone therapy for a total of 80 patients classified as non-climacteric, climacteric, and post-climacteric are reported in support of the above conclusions.—R. G. Kuhlen.

7102. Pan, Ju-Shu. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Institutionalization and personal adjustment in old age*. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 37, 23-27.—Data on an

attitude and an activity inventory were studied for 597 women living in 68 Protestant church homes and 759 elderly women living outside institutions, plus 56 living in 2 public institutions in the South. Tentative findings suggest that the aged living in their own homes have better adjustment than the aged living in Protestant religious homes for the aged and also better than the residents of non-denominational homes. Differential relationships exist between happiness attitude scores and scores in the various areas of attitudes.—S. M. Amatora.

7103. Shock, Nathan W. (Ed.) (*National Heart Institute, Baltimore, Md.*) *Problems of aging; transactions of the Fourteenth Conference, September 7-8, 1951, St. Louis, Mo.* New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1952. 138 p. \$3.00.—Discussion centered about the following topics: Biology and medicine by John Esben Kirk; Sociology, psychology, education, and religion by Robert J. Havighurst; Economics, employment, and welfare by Wilbur J. Cohen; Medical services, hygiene, and housing by Joseph W. Mountin.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

7104. Ausubel, David P., Schiff, Herbert M. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & Gasser, Edward B. A preliminary study of developmental trends in sociomathy: accuracy of perception of own and others' sociometric status. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 111-128.—Perception of own and others' sociometric status was studied by using data from pupils of grades, 3, 5, 7, 11, and 12. Each child rated all his classmates on a 5-point scale in terms of acceptability as friends, and to predict how his classmates would rate him. The authors state that "the growth curves obtained for sociomathic ability show some indication of a trend toward increased ability with age," but this is not definitive since the various age groups were not matched for sex or socioeconomic status. 43 references.—S. M. Amatora.

7105. Bates, Alan P. Some sociometric aspects of social ranking in a small, face-to-face group. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 330-342.—By means of questionnaires, tape recordings and observation, two hypotheses were tested. The data obtained permitted the conclusion that "the closer an individual comes to realizing in his behavior the norms of the group as a whole, the higher will be his rank." The other hypothesis concerning the origination of interaction for others according to the individual's social rank, did not lead to definite conclusions from evidence.—J. H. Bunzel.

7106. Bloom, S. (Zionist Youth Commission, Boston, Mass.) *The psychoanalytically oriented study group*. *Group*, 1952, 15(1), 9-12.—Develops principles involved in interaction within groups and analysis of group process obtained from observation and participation in a psychoanalytically oriented study group. Such group is characterized by an informal seminar atmosphere, small number of

members and a central figure, its leader.—D. D. Raylesberg.

7107. Bureau of Current Affairs. Discussion method: the purpose, nature, and application of group discussion. London: Dennis Dobson, Ltd., 1952. 100 p. \$1.00.—This handbook discusses the purpose, nature and application of group discussion, and aims to serve as a guide to such groups, especially their leaders. Its topics include: Section I. The nature of discussion (which includes what is discussion, the discussion leader, and the group and its setting.), II. The group leader (covering: preparing a discussion group, the conduct and control of discussion, and visual methods.), III. Applications of group discussion method (to college and school, young people's organizations, tutorial class, industry, and group therapy), and IV. Group's surroundings (the discussion room, features and attractions, studio equipment and handymen's suggestions for construction of discussion aids.)—G. Elias.

7108. Cabot, Hugh, & Kahl, Joseph A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Human relations; concepts and cases in concrete social science. I. Concepts. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1953. xxxi, 333 p. \$4.75.—This is the first book of a 2 volume series: Volume I presents theoretical concepts of face-to-face relationships; Volume II consists of case materials illustrating these concepts and applying them to concrete situations. Volume I has 13 chapters, dealing with such areas as the clinical approach to social data, motivational and interaction phenomena, relationships between the individual and the group, values, leadership, and social control. Integrated with each chapter are references to and discussions of selected articles and books by a variety of authors, as well as actual reprints of some of the material.—F. Costin.

7109. Calhoun, J. B. The social aspects of population dynamics. *J. Mammal.*, 1952, 33, 139-159.—Several varieties of phenomena involved in the interrelation between sociality and population dynamics are discussed. (1) Alteration of the environment by group living organisms alters the welfare of the existing members of the population as well as the density of succeeding generations. (2) Sociality, by altering the complexity and cultural stability, influences population dynamics. Analysis of the conditions operating must consider the individual's perception of the environment since this influences the rate and manner in which organisms contact each other. (3) Population density is controlled by the utilization of space available and by the perception of spacial relationships. (4) Pre-adaptation or the facility with which organisms adapt and utilize changes in the environment affects population density.—D. R. Kenshalo.

7110. Collias, N. E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The development of social behavior in birds. *Auk*, 1952, 69, 127-159.—The development of social behavior may be traced through physiological and chemical agencies eventually to genetic factors. Hence the basis for social reactions is developed

largely in the embryo before hatching. Vocalization is used as an example of early post-hatching social interaction between the mother hen and her chicks. Two types occur in newly hatched chicks, pleasure notes and distress calls. A study of the conditions leading to the appearance of each "suggest the existence of two antithetical neural systems balanced against each other, and corresponding to what in man would be called security-insecurity feelings and responses." Parent birds act as socializers in many phases of the young's life as is suggested by the lesser survival of incubator-hatched, pen-raised birds as compared to wild trapped stock after transplantation.—D. R. Kenshalo.

7111. Darling, F. Fraser. (The Old Rectory, Lilley, Newbury, Berkshire, Eng.) Social behavior and survival in birds. *Auk*, 1952, 69, 183-191.—The role of social factors in the lives of birds varies from species to species. The bird's life consists of maintaining its everyday existence and reproducing its kind. In obtaining food species of similar feeding habits are apt to flock. It has been noted in several of these species that the individuals eat more in group situations than singly. Flocking in roosts may occur for conservation of heat or "the rise of emotion in the roost resulting from numbers may . . . [help] the birds to endure the environment stress of the long winter night." With respect to reproduction it has been found that in certain species of colony dwellers a number of pairs must be present for breeding to occur. It is hypothesized that the function of territory in breeding birds is to provide a periphery, "periphery being defined as a kind of an edge where there is another bird of the same species occupying a territory." Territorial behavior then is a social phenomenon and hence possesses survival value.—D. R. Kenshalo.

7112. Davis, David E. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Social behavior and reproduction in birds. *Auk*, 1952, 69, 171-182.—3 aspects of social behavior as related to reproduction are discussed; (1) Courtship and the resting cycle; (2) Territory and reproduction; (3) The hierarchy and reproduction. Wide variations occur between species with respect to these social aspects. Since the species are not extinct the behavior must be adequate for survival. Determination of "limiting factors" in reproduction, usually environmental, is exceedingly difficult and complex.—D. R. Kenshalo.

7113. de Berker, Paul. The lawlike function of anxiety in the life of small groups. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 44-45.—Abstract.

7114. Festinger, Leon (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), Gerard, Harold B., Hymovitch, Bernard; Kelley, Harold H., & Raven, Bert. The influence process in the presence of extreme deviates. *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 327-346.—The hypothesis that pressures toward uniformity in a group are manifested in 3 ways, viz., readiness to change opinion, attempts to influence others in the group, and tendency to reject disagreeers from the group was tested in a situation where extreme deviates and

conformers existed in a group and where the correct answer was or was not existent. Groups were asked to read and discuss a case history; they functioned under different instructions. In general deviates behaved in the predicted way for the condition of pressure toward uniformity.—R. A. Littman.

7115. Gordon, Leonard V. (U.S.N. Pers. Res. Unit, San Diego, Calif.) **Personal factors in leadership.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 245-248.—Certain personality traits—Sociability, Ascendancy, Responsibility, Hypersensitivity, and Refinement were used by college women in rating each other in a university dormitory. Correlation of these personality ratings, measured intelligence, and nominations for leadership showed a "substantial relationship between Responsibility and leadership . . . a low positive relationship between leadership and absence of Hypersensitivity, leadership and Ascendancy, and leadership and Intelligence."—J. C. Franklin.

7116. Gullahorn, John T. **Distance and friendship as factors in the gross interaction matrix.** *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 123-134.—The most important factor in determining the rate of interaction between two members of a group appears to be distance. Persistently, through an analysis of interrelations in a group, it was found that distance played a most important role. However, "when distance alone did not serve as an index of interaction, it was found that friendship was likely to be the controlling factor. Other factors included the necessity for discussing business matters and such personality factors as feelings of insecurity."—J. H. Bunzel.

7117. Holtzman, Wayne H. (U. Texas, Austin.) **Adjustment and leadership: a study of the Rorschach Test.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 179-189.—Experimental study shows that "an abbreviation of Munroe's Inspection Technique, using only the objectively scorable variables of an individually administered Rorschach, is a useful instrument for the prediction of adjustment in college men. A significant correlation between Leadership and adjustment scores from the Rorschach strongly suggests that a definite relationship exists between leadership ability and adjustment ratings from the Rorschach Test."—J. C. Franklin.

7118. Jahoda, G. **Development of unfavourable attitudes towards religion.** *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 35-36.—Abstract.

7119. Kroeber, A. L., & Kluckhohn, Clyde. **Culture: a critical review of concepts and definitions.** *Pap. Peabody Mus. Archaeol. Ethnol., Harvard U.*, 1952, 47(1), viii, 223 p. \$5.25.—This monograph "is a critical review of definitions and a general discussion of culture theory." Part I is a semantic history of the word "culture." Parts II and III list definitions and longer statements about culture, with the entries classified and with critical and interpretative discussion of the categories. Part IV presents an analysis of the definitions and a discussion of the theoretical significance of the concept of "culture." Personality theory and the culture

concept are dealt with. 2 appendixes, by A. G. Meyer, discuss the concept of culture in Germany and Russia, and in Soviet Russia. 11-page bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

7120. Lowtzky, F. Mahatma Ghandi. **A contribution to the psychoanalytic understanding of the causes of war and the means of preventing wars.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 485-488.—Economic factors are not the primary causes of war. Psychic factors stemming from the child's aggressiveness towards his parents are the basic causes.—G. Elias.

7121. Moreno, J. L. **A note on sociometry and group dynamics.** *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 364-366.—3 principles of sociometric action are reasserted. The first is the full group and audience participation leading to collective self-expression. The second is the warming-up of the participants in order to approach the subject in the midst of actual life situations. Dynamic sociometry links motivation and action. The third principle is the consensus of the group and catharsis of integration which Moreno calls the "omnitele" and which is the result of the meeting.—J. H. Bunzel.

7122. Perugia, Angelo. **Ricerche sulla dinamica dei rapporti sociali mediante tecniche sociometriche e metodi proiettivi.** (Researches on the dynamics of social relations, using sociometric and projective methods.) *Cont. Lab. Psicol., Univ. Sacro Cuore, Milano*, 1952, Ser. 16, 15-69.—21 boys and 41 girls, aged 8 to 12, were studied by Moreno's and Murray's and other techniques, and by daily observation. "Leaders" tend to show high emotional stability, intelligence, adequacy of adaptive behavior, capacity for moral judgment, and extratensivity. The "socially isolated" boy is especially characterized by social immaturity and low intelligence. The full expression of leadership is rarely present before 8-9 years.—D. M. Purdy.

7123. Pringle, Bruce M. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) **Contributions of research to sociological theory; opinions of sociologists.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 36, 170-176.—Letters sent to 40 leading sociologists in the U. S. requested examples of research making the greatest contribution to new sociological theory and new principles evolved therefrom. Analysis of the 33 replies made is divided as follows: Methodological studies, group dynamics, attitudes, social stratification, race relations, sociometry, the family, cultural change, demography, mass communications, intergroup relations, and ecology. Conclusions are summarized.—S. M. Amatori.

7124. Richardson, Helen M., & Hanawalt, Nelson G. **Leadership as related to the Bernreuter personality measures: V. Leadership among adult women in social activities.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 141-153.—"Office-Holders were found to be reliably superior in all comparisons on B4-D (Dominance), FI-C (Self-Confidence), and RI-O (Richardson Office-Holder Scale), but not significantly different from other groups on B2-S (Self-Sufficiency) and F2-C (Sociability). Non-Office-Holders do not

differ significantly from the norms or from the Non-Contrasting subjects."—J. C. Franklin.

7125. Sherif, Muzaffer, & Harvey, O. J. A study in ego functioning: elimination of stable anchorages in individual and group situations. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 272-305.—The effects of various conditions of situational uncertainty were studied on ten groups. It was found that greater uncertainty of the situation resulted in a wider scattering of judgmental reactions, a greater magnitude of the norm around which judgments were distributed, of larger differences between the scales and the norms of judgment, and the greater tendency toward convergence in group situations. 40 references.—J. H. Bunzel.

7126. Stone, W. L. (Hanover Coll., Ind.) Youth leaders are of three types. *Group*, 1952, 15(2), 23-24.—Contrasts the "autocratic paternalistic leader," "the democratic majority rule leader," and the "democratic cooperative leader" in terms of the leader's functions, his attitudes towards followers, motivation within the group led, and educational philosophy implicit in the leader's relationship to his group.—D. D. Raylesberg.

7127. Vander Werf, Lester. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Words never tell all. *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 50-53.—Semantics of social prejudice are analyzed, with constructive suggestions for prevention of prejudices in children.—J. K. Tabin.

7128. Yablonsky, Lewis. A sociometric investigation into the development of an experimental model for small group analysis. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 175-205.—3 small groups of 6 persons each were studied by extending the methodological research area into group self-analysis. Theoretical considerations as a result of extensive sociometric tests were (1) actor-oriented interaction, (2) group-centered research, (3) co-research action research. All stages of the action unit (1) warming up, (2) definition of situation, (3) the act itself are areas for small group analysis. The author emphasizes that "enlisting the important potentiality of the elements being studied as aids in the research is a possibility which exists only in the social sciences."—J. H. Bunzel.

(See also abstracts 6859, 7057)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

7129. Bjerstedt, Åke. A "chess-board sociogram" for sociographic representation of choice directions and for the analysis of "sociometric locomotions." *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 244-262.—This paper constitutes an attempt at a sociometric typology through graphic representation.—J. H. Bunzel.

7130. Bock, R. Darrell. A synthesis of time sampling and sociometric testing. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 263-271.—A sociometric test situation was developed in a ninth grade class of a private secondary school, followed by interaction programs. The physical and attitudinal relationships of two groups were compared. The method employed was that of time-sampling which can be carried on without

limitations. It is possible by this method to follow the interaction of a group and to observe attitudinal relationships and their changes by successive applications of sociometric tests.—J. H. Bunzel.

7131. Bock, R. Darrell, & Husain, Suraya Zahid. Factors of the tele. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 206-219.—An attempt has been made to apply factor analysis to sociometric data, particularly the acceptance or rejection of individuals toward other members of the group, called "Tele," was attempted to differentiate in its psychological and sociological variables. The emotional disposition of the individuals' choices are to be measured objectively and thus classified.—J. H. Bunzel.

7132. Bogardus, Emory S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Sociotypes. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 37, 37-41.—A sociotype is a scientifically derived expression of the behavior of persons or of groups. It is the result of scientific typing and is based on a carefully tested study of a number of representative expressions of similar behavior.—S. M. Amatora.

7133. Cavanaugh, Joseph A. (Western Washington Coll. Educ., Bellingham.) Three-dimensional models illustrating sociological concepts. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 36, 382-388.—The application of quantitative abstraction can be applied to social science. Following this premise, the author proceeds to show the types of social data that can be adapted to 3-dimensional forms and the types and descriptions of these forms and their purposes as a means of description: (1) Population pyramids in 3 dimensions; (2) social status in 3 dimensions; (3) sociographic and sociometric analysis; (4) ecological processes.—S. M. Amatora.

7134. Clark, Rodney A., & McGuire, Carson. (U. Texas, Austin.) Sociographic analysis of sociometric valuations. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 129-140.—The valuation concept and its underlying theory are discussed. This is followed by an original method of organizing the sociometric data and presenting it by means of a sociograph. In this the subjects are arranged systematically in cliques and sub-groups. Cleavages in the group structure are indicated. The authors state that the matrices are reproducible and, along with derived measures, are comparable over successive administrations or between different populations.—S. M. Amatora.

7135. Gage, N. L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Judging interests from expressive behavior. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(18), No. 350, 20 p.—Each S was put through a series of performances which provided samples of their expressive behavior. The judges having been exposed to these behavioral samples were asked to predict the responses of the S's on the Kuder Preference Record items. These predictions were scored against the actual responses given. In general it appears that "the task of predicting strangers' interests after observations of their expressive behavior elicits a performance that has considerable generality." Gage further found that "success in predicting strangers' responses

involved to a slight extent the use of clues from expressive behavior and more a type of familiarity with a particular subculture."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7136. Gordon, Milton M. The logic of socio-economic status scales. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 342-353.—"An examination of standard socio-economic status scales reveals that they are based on theoretical inadequacies. The definition of socio-economic status is usually unclear or is not related to the construction and validation of the scale. The principal difficulty is that two separate elements of stratification—social and economic—are combined in the unproven assumption either that they act as a unit-stimulus in evoking responses or that they are perfectly correlated with one another. A more valid scale would attempt to measure position on only one stratification continuum. The Warner Index of Status Characteristics meets this criterion."—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7137. Leeman, Cavin P. Patterns of sociometric choice in small groups: A mathematical model and related experimentation. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 220-243.—This paper constitutes a mathematical approach to the construction of a model of reality.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7138. Lemann, Thomas B., & Solomon, Richard L. Group characteristics as revealed in sociometric patterns and personality ratings. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 7-90.—Residents of 3 small dormitories at a girls' college were used as subjects for a methodological study of group characteristics. 2 kinds of rating scales were used therein, from good to bad and from bad to good in desirability. These 2 different kinds of scales yielded consistently different results. A method for determining status groups was developed. Also, a method for measuring group cohesion was developed, as well as a method for measuring intensity of choice and rejection. Significant differences were noted. 31 references.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7139. McGuire, Carson, & Clark, Rodney A. (U. Texas, Austin.) Age-mate acceptance and indices of peer status. *Child Develpm.*, 1952, 23, 141-154.—Two alternative indices of peer status are reported. The two forms appear to approximate essential aspects of the level of acceptance of subjects in classroom groupings and in age-mate societies. The construct represents the total valuations made toward a subject by his peers. The purpose of the paper is to describe the derivation of the two measures and to show how they were used in studying young people and their groupings.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7140. Mendelsohn, Harold. (Amer. Jewish Committee, New York.) Toward systematic analyses of community research data. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 36, 36-39.—An attempt is made to reconcile the psycho-cultural approach to community research with that practiced by the structural school. The author urges community researchers to present their findings in terms of a multidimensional scheme,

which he discusses, and which he maintains will synthesize the antithetical forces into more fruitful ways of scientific investigation.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7141. Meyer, Henry J. The sociometries of Dr. Moreno. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 354-363.—The occasion of this article is the publication of J. L. Moreno; *Sociometry, Experimental Method and the Science of Society*. The article points up the essential contributions of Moreno's theory and practice; among these the concepts of spontaneity, teals, and sociometric action receive special attention. The problems involved in the systematization and terminology are also emphasized.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7142. Moreno, J. L. Current trends in sociometry. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 146-163.—In discussing the Sociometric Institute, the Research Center for Group Dynamics at M.I.T., and the Department of Social Relations at Harvard, the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, and the Laboratoire d'Experimentation Sociometrique et Psycho-Sociologique, the author discusses criteria of scientific sociometric research. The work of Kurt Lewin and Robert F. Bales is criticized. The author calls attention to a neglected aspect of sociometric group research, stating that "Whereas choice and rejection processes have been studied systematically, neutrality has been persistently ignored although it has been the third member of the original sociometric trichotomy choice-rejection-neutrality."—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7143. Strauss, George. Direct observation as a source of quasi-sociometric information. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 141-145.—A newly-organized union local was sociometrically investigated by direct observation. A simple sociogram was developed at every meeting which showed consistency in contacts and interaction between members and leaders. Cliques, isolates, and other social phenomena could be identified by means of direct observation.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7144. Tagiuri, Renato. Relational analysis: an extension of sociometric method with emphasis upon social perception. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 91-104.—Sociometry provides data about effective response of an individual to others in the group and the response of others to the first individual. By way of "guessing" or perceptual procedure the author attempts an extension of relational analysis. 17 references.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

(See also abstracts 6880, 7389)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

7145. Barnett, H. G. Innovation: the basis of cultural change. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. ix, 462 p. \$6.50.—This book presents a general theory of the nature of innovations, including background, history, and reactions to innovations. The social consequences of innovations are emphasized. The term "innovation" is used as "a comprehensive term covering all kinds of mental constructs, whether they can be given sensible representation or

not." The author's approach is not only socio-psychological, but also cross-cultural. The book's 14 chapters are organized into 4 parts: The setting, The incentives to innovation, Innovative processes, and Acceptance and rejection.—*H. H. Strupp.*

7146. Boyd, George Felix. (Texas State U. Negroes, Houston.) The levels of aspiration of white and Negro children in a non-segregated elementary school. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 191-196.—The levels of aspiration of white and Negro children of matched intelligence were determined by using target and arithmetic tests and by interviews. Results "seem to indicate that the Negro group had a higher level of aspiration" and "higher verbalized ambitions than the white group."—*J. C. Franklin.*

7147. Kirk, William. Race relations in South Africa: I. Malays, coloured, Indians. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 36, 3-13.—After giving some historical development of these races in South Africa, the author discusses the relationships of the groups among each other, gives the results of some surveys made, and enumerates the various problems that confront each. A deep-seated social disorder lies behind the numerous interracial conflicts. The only way to free South African society from dangerous race tensions is to "develop an intelligent, cooperative attitude on the part of the European electorate" . . . "a minority not sufficiently enlightened to take the necessary steps."—*S. M. Amatora.*

7148. Kirk, William. Race relations in South Africa: II. Natives, Jews, Afrikaners, English. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 36, 84-89.—This is a continuation of the first article on the subject (see 27: 7147). In it the author discusses the Jews, the natives, the English Afrikaner relationships, and summarizes the problems that beset South Africa today.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7149. Kligsberg, M. American Jewish soldiers on Jews and Judaism. *Yivo Annu. Jewish soc. Sci.*, 1950, 5, 256-265.—A contest is described, conducted by the Yiddish Scientific Institute (Yivo) in 1946 among American Jewish soldiers about: My experiences as a Jew in World War II. On ground of 52 essays 3 groups were found: (1) estranged Jews (Jewishness is a burden and otherwise uninteresting), (2) indifferent (it is an insignificant fact), (3) national-conscious (it is a positive possession). The greater the estrangement, the stronger the manner of describing antisemitism, and more oppressive the feeling that the Jew "must be on guard." The plupart believe that Christians think less on Jews concealing their Jewishness. All writers stress, more than civilians, the feeling of collective Jewish responsibility. Contestants (80% of the group), formerly estranged or indifferent, changed their attitude into a national-conscious one as a result of the war, of the tragedy of the European Jewry, of Jews being a world spread nation, and of Jewish religion and family.—*H. Ormian.*

7150. Laubscher, B. J. F. (Mental Hosp., Queenstown, Cape Province, South Africa.) Sex,

custom and psychopathology: a study of South African pagan natives. New York: Humanities Press, 1952. (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.) xv, 347 p. \$7.50.—The first 9 chapters are devoted to description and discussion of folk-lore and customs of the Bantu tribes of South Africa. Against this background problems of mental disorders and crime among these natives as seen in hospital patients and field investigations are discussed. Mental disorders, especially schizophrenia, are more frequent among the natives than is ordinarily believed. The frequency of psychosis among natives with a culture so entirely different from the European argues for an organic rather than a psychosocial basis for the disorders. This theory is discussed in one chapter which also considers the native's conception of mental disorder. Chapters are devoted to data on sexual offenses, hospitalized mental patients, suicide, and stealing among the natives.—*C. M. Louttit.*

7151. Lehrer, L. The dynamic rôle of Jewish symbols in the psychology of the Jewish child in America. *Yivo Annu. Jewish soc. Sci.*, 1951, 6, 37-72.—Jewish American children, participating in a summer camp, were examined with the view of discovering their Jewish information and responses to Jewish symbols. Jewish children, brought up in a Jewish environment, have a certain common feeling, attitudes and information, regardless of the acquired formal schooling. Also Jewish symbols play a dynamic rôle regardless of the kind of their schooling. No significant differences between ages and sexes were found. In establishing a test measuring children's Jewish belongingness, the knowledge of their Jewish names and of at least 2 Jewish holidays, also recognizing "typical Jewish faces" should be included. Comparative studies of children of various backgrounds in the U.S.A. and in other countries are necessary.—*H. Ormian.*

7152. Mailhiot, M.-Bernard. La psychodynamique des minorités. (Psychodynamics of minorities.) *Rev. Psychol.*, 1952, 1, 495-501.—This follows Lewin's theories on minorities, that their origins, nature, and future are socially produced. Theories are stated, and possible criticisms answered.—*R. W. Husband.*

7153. Melikian, Levon, & Prothro, E. Terry. Social distance and social change in the Near East. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 37, 3-11.—Dodd's modification of the Bogardus scale was administered to 130 sophomore students, 70 Christian, and 60 Moslem, representing 9 religious groups and 6 national groups. Rated were 11 national and 9 religious groups. Results were analyzed and compared with those of students of the same university 10 years ago. Findings include social distances of national groups greater than those of religious groups. The reverse was true in 1935. Antipathy for Jews is greater than formerly, while Armenians are more accepted. Attitude toward Americans is less favorable. Social distances are greater than in America.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7154. Powell, Reed M. Sociometric analysis of informal groups—their structure and function in two contrasting communities. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 367-399.—Two communities in Costa Rica were sociometrically analyzed with regard to family and sick calls, discussion of personal problems, and borrowing of money or goods. Analysis of the sociograms showed that most calls were made within the family and relative relationships.—J. H. Bunzel.

7155. Prothro, E. Terry, & Miles, Otha King. Some group differences in attitudes of adult white Southerners toward Negroes and Jews. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 36, 19-24.—The attitudes toward Negroes and Jews of 380 middle-class adults of Louisiana were studied to determine whether any differences in attitude were associated with differences in age, sex, income, amount of education, or place of residence. Results of the study are compared with those of college students from the same state. List of conclusions is given.—S. M. Amadora.

7156. Severino López, Juan. El elemento humano y sus condiciones de vida en una población típica de Santiago del Estero. (The human element and life conditions in a typical population at Santiago del Estero.) *An. Inst. Etnico. nac.*, 1951, 4(2), 11-25.—The author is studying the ethnical and social features of populations in northeast Argentina. His principal topics are territory and economy, migration of people, ethnical factors, somatological characteristics, psychological aspects, institutions, the family, the cultural crossroads, with 8 figures of persons and landscapes. The people are Argentinians, mainly of colonial origin, with recent elements from Spain, Italy and the Near East. It is typical of Argentina, with its social stratification and devotion to commerce.—H. L. Latham.

7157. Steinbaum, I. A study of the Jewishness of 20 New York families. *Yivo Annu. Jewish soc. Sci.*, 1950, 5, 232-255.—20 America-born Jewish families in N. Y. City have been searched as to their Jewish mode of life. All parents were brought up in a Jewish environment; only 38% of their children, however, get a formal Jewish education, and the Yiddish language is in every respect entirely strange to them. Religious laws, customs, ceremonies and ritual do not play any rôle in the life of the examined families. They do not go to the Jewish theater, nor read Jewish press, and are not affiliated with Jewish national organizations. Nevertheless, they are active Jews, desire Jewish organized life, contribute to Jewish charity, opposed to intermarriage, and prefer to live among Jews. The answers to the question as to the future of the Jews in the U.S.A. are very different; the problem itself aroused discussion and questions on the part of the asked families.—H. Ormian.

7158. Straus, Murray A. (U. Ceylon, Colombo.) Mental ability and cultural needs: a psychocultural interpretation of the intelligence performance of Ceylon University entrants. *Indian J. Psychol.*,

1950, 25, 21-32.—As a part of the research program of the department of sociology in the personality patterns and social structure of Ceylon, the California Test of Mental Maturity was administered to 212 University of Ceylon entering students. The mental level of test performance is roughly equivalent to that of American entrants, with a lower median for women than for men. Language achievements exceed the U. S. norm; non-language fall below. Factors in Ceylonese culture, such as social roles, tending to depreciate manual and technical ability and emphasize and reward verbal and scholarly excellence, may account for some of the results.—G. E. Bird.

7159. Taylor, C. R. H. A Pacific bibliography: printed matter relating to the native peoples of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia. Wellington, N. Z.: The Polynesian Society, 1951. xxix, 492 p.—The 4 major divisions are for Oceania, Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. Includes references on physical and mental characteristics, material and social culture, language, and general ethnology.—(Rewritten from *Austral. soc. Sci. Abstr.*)

7160. Tegnaeus, Harry. Blood-brothers: an ethno-sociological study of the institutions of blood-brotherhood with special reference to Africa. New York: Philosophical Library, 1952. 182 p. \$12.00.—Blood-brotherhood, a pact between two or more persons established by a ritual of exchanging blood, is a wide spread custom with varied social and cultural implications. An introductory chapter reviews the literature reporting such pacts in all parts of the world and during recorded history. In the major second chapter descriptions of the rituals as reported from widely spread African tribes are reviewed. The practice is wide spread south of the Sahara with concentration in central Africa. Blood-brotherhood is a relationship different from kinship, often imposing even greater obligations. 9-page bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

7161. Zubek, John P. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) The Doukhobors: a genetic study in attitudes. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 223-239.—Results of the measurement of the attitudes of high school students and adults toward the Doukhobors are presented after a short history of this sect. Canadian children living in Doukhobor country showed some increase in prejudice from Grades 9 to 12 and adult attitudes in the same communities approximated those of the students in Grades 11 and 12. Adults whose occupations were competitive to Doukhobors' were more hostile toward Doukhobors than those whose occupations were non-competitive. Adults' answers to "like-dislike" questions show that the "typical" Doukhobor is seen as "a skilled and industrious farmer, clean, hospitable, and respectful to his elders, possessed of a strong community spirit, and musically and artistically gifted. On the negative side he is pictured as dishonest and undependable, an obstinate non-conformist to Canadian law, addicted to immoral

exhibitions in public, and often churlish and ill-mannered in social contacts."—J. C. Franklin.

(See also abstracts 6916, 7089, 7197, 7393)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

7162. Anderson, C. Arnold. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.), Brown, James C., & Bowman, Mary Jean. Intelligence and occupational mobility. *J. Polit. Econ.*, 1952, 60, 218-239.—The authors take into consideration 3 components in occupational mobility: maldistribution of fathers, regression of intelligence of sons and shifts in occupational structure from one generation to the next. The article presents a step in the study of American ideology of "Room at the top" and brings in the efficiency goal of economic theory. A more adequate measurement of the correlation between intelligence and occupational mobility would advance further studies in this area.—J. E. Barber.

7163. Eisenstadt, S. N. Institutionalization of immigrant behavior. *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 373-396.—The concrete performance of various roles by immigrants to Israel is described. This is carried out in terms of the transformation of the immigrant's primary group and the conditions of absorption. 5 types of adjustments were found: the isolate apathetic family, the isolated stable family, the isolated active family, the cohesive ethnic group and the self-transforming cohesive ethnic group. In general the predispositions of new immigrants are the basic determinants of their behavior when newly arrived. Changes come about through the development of new role and status expectations.—R. A. Littman.

7164. Havighurst, Robert J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Social class and basic personality structure. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 36, 355-363.—In answering the question, Do different social classes produce different basic personalities?, the author cites (1) evidence for cultural similarity among social classes in basic personality structure, and (2) evidence for heterogeneity of basic personality in social classes. From here he proceeds to show how classes may be said to differ in personality.—S. M. Amatora.

7165. Leger, Samuel H. (George Pepperdine Coll., Los Angeles, Calif.) The concept of institutionalization. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 36, 177-182.—The conceptual tools heretofore used in the study of social institutions are inadequate. An intrinsically important field is neglected. The article discusses a legitimate and necessary preparation for the empirical research in which the concepts offered must be tests. They must be judged by their contribution to the more adequate description, comparison and classification of social institutions on a multi-cultural basis.—S. M. Amatora.

7166. Lu, Yi-Chuang. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Marital roles and marriage adjustment. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 36, 364-368.—Using 603 married couples who were living in Chicago during their engagement, the author investigated the relation between the domi-

nant-equalitarian-submissive role in marriage and marital adjustment. He concludes, on the basis of statistically significant critical ratios, that in general the equalitarian relationship or democratic partnership is correlated with good marital adjustment, and the dominance of either the husband or the wife is associated with poor adjustment in marriage.—S. M. Amatora.

7167. Robb, J. H. A study of anti-semitism in a working-class community. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 46.—Abstract.

7168. Schueller, G. K. The Politburo. *Hoover Inst. Stud., Series B: Elite Stud.*, 1951, No. 2, vi, 79 p.—Who the 27 members of the Politburo were (from 1917 until the present time) and how they achieved and retained their exalted positions is reported in terms of their social class, geographic origins and movements, personal history, occupational history, political history, and miscellaneous characteristics. The Politburo, like the leadership body of most other dictatorships, was in many respects self-perpetuating, and replacements were slow and few. It is concluded that "... the revolution of 1917 was led and organized by brilliant, young intellectuals from a middle-class background. In the course of the establishment of the Soviet State, the need for such people diminished, and they were gradually replaced by less colorful but efficient administrators and organizers." 31 references.—E. L. Gaier.

7169. Stroup, Atlee LeVere. A study of the Burgess-Cottrell System of predicting marital success or failure. *Ohio State U., Abstr. Dissert.* . . . 1949-50, 1952, No. 63, 355-358.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7170. Tarver, James D. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) Age at marriage and duration of marriages of divorced couples. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 36, 102-106.—Relationship between age at marriage and duration of marriage was analyzed for all couples obtaining divorces in Wisconsin during 5 calendar years, 1915, 1920, 1935, 1940, 1945. Women who married at age 30 and older had the shortest mean duration of marriage; men who married at age 35 and older had shortest mean duration of marriage. Detailed analysis is given.—S. M. Amatora.

7171. Zetterberg, Hans L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The religious conversion as a change of social roles. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 36, 159-166.—Data for this study were collected from a youth organization of a revivalist church in Sweden. A stratified area sample of 9 clubs affiliated with the Swedish Mission Covenant Youth returned 399 questionnaires. Tetrachoric correlations are used in analysis of the various relationships. Explanation is made in light of the cultural milieu of the group to account for the phenomenon of the sudden religious conversion.—S. M. Amatora.

(See also abstract 7446)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

7172. Cherry, E. Colvin. (U. London, England.) The communication of information. (An historical review.) *Amer. Scient.*, 1952, 40, 641-664; 724-725.—Communication is that which links any organism together; this is one of man's oldest activities. In this review the author discusses historically such topics as languages and codes, communication theory, brain action and mechanical brains, and the significance of communication in scientific method. The idea of information in the communication theory sense has significance in many scientific fields and promises to be a fundamental scientific concept. 60 references.—C. M. Louttit.

7173. Deutsch, Karl W. On communication models in the social sciences. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 356-380.—A general theoretical discussion of models as "structures of symbols and operating rules which are supposed to match a set of relevant points in an existing structure or process," describes the functions and desirable properties of models and introduces a strategy of research on organizations that stems from communications theory and cybernetics. The author suggests concrete research on the connection of formal and informal channels of communication and control in organizations, and on their maintenance. He proposes specific empirical questions on "learning," "memory" and "monitoring" of organizational communications, and relates these to decision-systems and to the concept of growth in organizations.—H. W. Riecken.

7174. Fishman, Joshua A. (611 W. 114 St., New York.) Degree of bilingualism in a Yiddish school and leisure time activities. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 155-165.—"Yiddish bilinguality, in and of itself, does not seem to have affected the play and other leisure time patterns or choices . . ." for no corresponding relationship was found to exist between a comprehensive list of "voluntary activities, no matter how they were grouped, and degree of bilinguality."—J. C. Franklin.

7175. Harris, Zellig S. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Discourse analysis: a sample text. *Language*, 1952, 28, 474-494.—Using the method of discourse analysis presented previously (see 27: 387), Harris analyzes a sample text of 9 sentences to yield 4 structural equivalence classes. "In respect to these classes the sentences are indeed all saying the same thing."—J. B. Carroll.

7176. Kantor, J. R. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) An objective psychology of grammar. Bloomington, Ind.: Principia Press, 1952. xvi, 344 p. \$6.00.—This is a reissue (see 10: 4159), essentially unchanged except for correction of typographical errors.—C. M. Louttit.

7177. Miller, George A. (M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.) What is information measurement? *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 3-11.—"Information theory provides a yardstick for measuring organization." Basic concepts of the theory are discussed and illustrated. Application of the theory seems to fall

in one of two types described as (1) The transmission situation and (2) The sequential situation. 36 references.—R. Mathias.

7178. Schacter, Stanley. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), & Hall, Robert. Group derived restraints and audience persuasion. *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 397-406.—Students were recruited to serve in an experiment as subjects. The volunteering conditions were varied to determine the role of various restraining factors. The objective of the study was to determine effectiveness of a variety of audience persuasion techniques. Results: there were more volunteers where restraints against volunteering were low, volunteers from high restraint groups were more likely to appear as per schedule and very high-restraint groups are an uneconomical source of subjects.—R. A. Littman.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

7179. Anderson, Forrest N. (First Cong. Church, Los Angeles, Calif.) Psychiatric helps to the pastoral counselor. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1952, 6(Fall), 34-38.—The psychiatrist knows very little about man's spiritual gropings, yet he has been maneuvered into a position where he gives unwarranted answers on the goals of life. However, he has learned some things of value to the pastor: as (1) how the human being works. (2) He has learned the dangers in the desire to give help, which ignores the rights and capacities of other persons.—P. E. Johnson.

7180. Coldenson, Robert M. Toward understanding mental illness. *Educ. Screen.*, 1952, 31, 376-377; 394-395.—The author points out that the educational film can make a contribution toward understanding mental illness by presenting the positive side of the mental health concept. Points which might be covered are (1) mental illness does not strike "out of the blue," but follows a long history of various conflicts and relationships; (2) early treatment increases chance of success; (3) average mental patient is not "out of his mind" but struggling to overcome disturbed emotions, and often "normal" procedures such as crafts and arts, sedatives, and social life will help him; (4) place where treatment occurs is a hospital, not a prison; (5) most patients recover enough to be discharged.—E. W. J. Faison.

7181. National Association for Mental Health, Inc. 1952 directory of psychiatric clinics and other resources in the United States. New York: Author, 1952. vi, 138 p. \$1.25.—A directory by states of mental health authorities, state institutions, VA hospitals, mental health associations, and community clinics for children and adults. Clinic is defined as a "service for ambulatory patients which has a psychiatrist in attendance at regularly scheduled hours."—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 6921, 7099)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

7182. Ajax, Margaret. Qualities essential to practice; an experiment identifying critical examples of behavior in casework. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1952, 23, 33-61.—Incidents of social workers' behavior were classified into the six qualities which social workers had agreed to be necessary for success in the field. When these incidents were presented to workers for rating, there was good agreement as to whether the behavior was good social work practice, but very marked disagreement as to what quality was indicated by the behavior. This, it was observed, may be due to the fact that personality is a whole and should not be compartmentalized into isolated bits.—G. Elias.

7183. Callieri, Bruno, & Semerari, Aldo. (U. Rome, Italy.) L'analisi con le amine simpaticomimetiche ("Weck-analyse") nella diagnostica psichiatrica d'urgenza. (Analysis with sympathomimetic amines ("Weck-analyse") in emergency psychiatric diagnosis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 509-537.—The use of chemical methods for purposes of psychiatric diagnosis is demonstrated especially with reference to the use of sympathomimetic amines. The study is supplemented with the presentation of 34 cases analyzed in detail. The author states that "Weck-analysis" as a pharmacodynamic method "is certainly useful for a first diagnostic orientation. . . ." French, English and German summaries p. 539. 47-item bibliography.—A. Manoil.

(See also abstract 6865)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

7184. Albarracín Gilbert, Clotilde. Confección y ensayo de standardización de un test de vocabulario para la medida de inteligencia. (Construction and tentative standardization of a vocabulary test for the measurement of intelligence.) *Educación*, 1952, 7, 235-248.—The process of constructing a vocabulary test similar to Terman's is described. The influence of school grade and chronological age in the progress of an individual's vocabulary was revealed. School experience was found to be more influential. Two lists, each of 45 words, were finally obtained and arranged according to difficulty. Lists and norms for each list are included.—E. Sanchez-Hidalgo.

7185. Auld, Frank, Jr. The influence of social class on tests of personality. *Drew Univ. Bull.*, 1952, 40, 3-16.—The evidence offered by this article points to differences in responses to personality tests between middle-class and lower-class people. Middle-class individuals seem to get better scores than the lower-class. The conclusion is reached that if tests of personality discriminate between the members of different social classes then it is essential for investigators to match their subjects for social class. Without such matching, the author says, one cannot be sure that groups that are compared differ because of the way they are meant to differ

rather than because of different social levels. 32 references.—V. M. Staudt.

7186. Babington Smith, B. Some theoretical problems encountered in the course of making a projection test. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 37.—Abstract.

7187. Bauer, Herbert. Über charakterologische Selbstbeurteilung. (Evaluation of one's own personality.) *Wien. Z. Phil. Psychol. Pädag.*, 1950, 3, 60-71.—People tend to overrate themselves when judging their personality traits. An identical, generally favorable, fictitious "personality profile" was given to 145 S's, supposedly based on handwriting samples secured earlier. S's were asked to adjust the ratings with which they disagreed and to comment on the applicability of the profiles. Only 10% of the ratings were adjusted, mostly in the favorable direction. Only 5% of the S's commented negatively. The popular questionnaire methods of evaluating personality, and attempts to validate personality diagnoses by agreement with the evaluated subject's opinion of himself should be reexamined in the light of these findings.—A. O. Ross.

7188. Bhattacharyya, C. C. A comparative study of reliability of temperament tests. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 99-101.—Among the tests used were word-association, subjective paired words, Neymann-Kohlstedt Introversion-Extraversion Test, and a questionnaire on neurotic symptoms of persons seeking vocational guidance at the University of Calcutta, to discover how far temperament can be measured, whether the tests measure the same quality, or whether they have a common element, and the relationship among the common elements measured by different tests.—G. E. Bird.

7189. Bisi, S. C. A study on neurotic questionnaire test. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 95-97.—This test of temperament, by Bose, has been used in the University of Calcutta since 1939. It consists of 63 questions with a total score of 1000. It was administered to 504 normal cases over 12 years of age. The conclusion reached is that there is a need for re-evaluation of the questions.—G. E. Bird.

7190. Bonnardel, R. Le test des disques. (The Disk Test.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 219-228.—Copper disks, pierced with 7 holes, were to be placed on a set of 4 irregularly spaced pegs. 10,000 S's were tested, including apprentices, professional people, engineers, women, various ages, clerical workers, and representatives of various countries and races. Results were more diversified than conclusive.—R. W. Husband.

7191. Brogden, Hubert E. (Personnel Res. Sect., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.) The primary personal values measured by the Allport-Vernon Test, "A Study of Values." *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(16), No. 348, 31 p.—A group of 200 male students of the University of Illinois were given the Allport-Vernon "Study of Values." Tetrachoric inter-correlations of 60 of the items were computed and

eleven centroid factors were extracted and rotated to an oblique simple structure." Ten first-order factors were identified and include general aesthetic interest, interest in fine arts, belief in "culture," anti-religious evaluative tendency, anti-aggression, humanitarian tendency, interest in science, tendency toward liberalism, theoretic interest and "rugged individualism."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7192. Dörken, Herbert, Jr. (*Verdun Protestant Hosp., Montreal, Can.*) The inkblot test; clinical application of a brief projective technique. *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 196-221.—On the basis of his own research, the author suggests that a single Rorschach-like inkblot, produced by the subject according to standard directions, may be economically employed as a screening device and tool for prolonged follow-up studies. The method is discussed in terms of data from a representative sample of major diagnostic groups. "The findings support the hypothesis that the psychological structure of the subject governs his projections, to an extent, independently of the test material." 62 references.—*H. P. David.*

7193. Dörken, Herbert, Jr. (*Verdun Hosp., Montreal, Que., Can.*) The ink blot test: clinical application of a brief projective test. *Rev. Psychol.*, 1952, 1, 443-468.—An elementary form of the Rorschach technique was shown to have a useful role in clinical investigation: as a screening tool, as an aid to differential diagnosis, and as a method suitable for prolonged follow-up studies. 449 cases are analyzed, to demonstrate its validity.—*R. W. Husband.*

7194. Greenberg, Pearl. (*V.A. Ment. Hyg. Clinic, Newark, N. J.*) The use of the graphomotor projection test in describing the personality of a group of normal girls. *Rev. Psychol.*, 1952, 1, 469-494.—The Gehl-Kutash Graphomotor Projection Test was administered to 34 freshman nursing students at Rutgers. Normality was established by various tests, records, and interview. The author claims that analysis of graphic productions item by item produces a good picture of the girl's actual behavior, reflecting individual differences, even within this normal group. The test takes just half an hour to administer, and only a few minutes to score.—*R. W. Husband.*

7195. László, Carl. (*U. Basel, Switzerland.*) Beitrag zur Szondi'schen Schicksalsanalyse einer Familie des paroxysmalen Triebkreises. (Contribution to Szondi's "Schicksalsanalyse" of a family with paroxysmal drive-system.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 32-37.—The family described conforms closely to Szondi's paroxysmal drive-system syndrome. The typical characteristics of the affected members, their illnesses, and selection of friends and love partners are examined. The family tree is reproduced. In accordance with Szondi's theory, this family shows an accumulation of epilepsy, hysterical reactions, and symptoms described by Szondi as epileptiform and hysterical.—*E. Ochs.*

7196. Lehmann, Heinz, & Dorken, J. H., Jr. (*Verdun Prot. Hosp., Montreal, Que., Can.*) The clinical application of the Verdun projective battery. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 164-172.—Clinical interpretation of the Verdun battery shows that, although designed as a quantitative screening device, it is also valuable qualitatively for interpreting psychopathology and for differential test diagnosis.—*J. Bucklew.*

7197. Litter, Victor A. Méthode projective pour l'étude psychologique des populations primitives: le test idéographique avec une référence spéciale aux écritures des aborigènes du plateau bolivien. (A projective method for the psychological study of primitive populations: the ideographic test with a special reference to the writings of the aborigines of the Bolivian plateau.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1, 565-575.—Discovery of a writing with primitive ideographic characters employed by the aborigines of Bolivia suggested to the author the possibility of repeating the ideographic elements in a standardized test by obtaining from children and adults, healthy and ill, the repetition of the graphics of primitives by means of an ideational stimulus. The test obtained represents an inverse form of the Rorschach.—*F. C. Sumner.*

7198. Maleci, O., & Montanari, M. (*Padua U., Italy.*) Su alcune modificazioni nei punteggi del test Wechsler-Bellevue per il suo impiego nella provincia di Padova. (Some modifications in the scoring of Wechsler-Bellevue for its use in the province of Padua.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 584-606.—The present study gives the data on the standardization of the Wechsler-Bellevue in Italy based on the examination of a sample of 150 subjects, 20-25 years of age of the province of Padua. Comprehensive data on the method of standardization and distribution of scores are given. The test used is the Italian translation of Wechsler-Bellevue as made by G. Roi.—*A. Manoil.*

7199. Morali-Daninos, A; Canivet, N., & Thierry-Mieg, B. Le test "Z" en psychotechnique. (The "Z" test in psychotechnics.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 277-291.—The "Z" test is proposed as an improvement over the Rorschach, in that it is more practical to administer, score, and interpret. Three large pictures are projected successively on a screen. They are, in turn: plain, colored and cut into ribbons, and evocative of kinesthetic imagery. Factors sought after are listed in some detail. The authors urge one not to use this test alone, but as a further diagnostic instrument; but they do state that it may help in judging normality on intellectual or affective planes, abnormality in either, or borderline cases needing reeducation.—*R. W. Husband.*

7200. Müller-Suur, Hemmo. Psychiatrische Erfahrungen mit dem Wartegg-Zeichentest. (Psychiatric experiences with the Wartegg Drawing Test.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 446-450.—The usefulness of the Wartegg Drawing Test for differential diagnosis is explored, using the following test

samples: 50 feeble-minded, 50 senile dementias, a series of organic dementias, 100 epileptics, and 200 schizophrenics. Compared with the schizophrenic group, the other cases as a group failed to integrate the starting design elements given on the blank in their finished drawings, and showed marked repetition of simple graphic themes. Other signs which roughly differentiated the single diagnostic groupings are described in detail. It is concluded that for maximum value the Wartegg Test should always be used with other tests. Nine protocols are reproduced.—E. W. Eng.

7201. Perry, Philip C. *The G-Z temperament map (R-gram)*. [Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sheridan Supply Co.], 1952. 2 p.—This is an "interpretive device for the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey" to be used with the Profile Chart for their test issued by the same publisher. The theoretical basis of the device is the configurational analysis of correlations.—C. M. Louttit.

7202. Sastry, N. S. N., Rao, S. K. Ramachandra, & Satyanarayana, M. C. *Security Index*. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 33-38.—A questionnaire of 100 questions covering the aspects that contribute to a sense of individual security was given to 80 middle-class unmarried men, aged 20-26, well-educated and earning Rs 50 to Rs 200 a month. In all, 50 replies were received. The range in scores was 0 to 96, showing a normal probability distribution. The regression coefficients indicate that social, economic, and personal factors are the most dominant in determining the security index. The physical correlated highly with personal, social, and religious. Yet the total contribution of this factor in determining the index is negative. This pilot survey warrants further exploration, to determine the extent of security people enjoy.—G. E. Bird.

7203. Schaffner, Jürg. (Münsterlingen Hosp., Zurich, Switzerland.) *Die "Versager" im Formdeutversuch von Rorschach und im Associations-experiment von Jung*. ("Rejections" on the Rorschach test and "blocking" on Jung's Association test.) *Rorschachiana*, 1952, 1, 167-196.—Analysis of 929 Rorschach protocols and 629 association tests did not yield a statistically significant relationship between "rejections" on the former and "blocking" on the latter. When the total number of Rorschach responses falls within the normal range, rejections cannot be considered indicative of pathology. In contrast to psychopaths and schizophrenics, epileptics and organics block more often on the Association test than on the Rorschach. 29 references.—H. P. David.

7204. Schneider, Ernst. *Der Szondi-Versuch*. (The Szondi Test.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1952. (New York: Grune & Stratton.) 80 p. Swiss Fr. 9.50.—In an attempt to introduce the Szondi test to non-psychiatrically trained professional workers, the author summarizes the central core of Szondi's theoretical constructs. Reference is made to Szondi's earlier volume but the presentation of test administration and interpretation incorporates the

most recent revisions. In conjunction with Szondi's genetic theory of drives, the author also offers his own psychological theory. The practical use of the test is illustrated by means of 6 individual cases.—H. P. David.

7205. Siguán, Miguel. *Las pruebas proyectivas y el conocimiento de la personalidad individual*. (The projective tests and the cognition of the individual personality.) *Monogr. Cienc. mod.*, 1952, 38, 116 p.—The investigation into the nature and principles of projective methods leads to the "projective hypothesis" that "the personality is a structured whole in which each element depends on its being and working on all the other elements and that therefore all of them cooperate in each act and in each moment in the behavior of the individual." The result of a projective test is dependent upon a certain affective transfer between the subject and the psychologist. A classification of projective tests is offered, and it is stated that it is more important to concentrate on the study of the existing projective tests than to invent new ones. The discussion of the psychological mechanism of projective tests stresses the problems arising from the perception of forms in the Rorschach and the comprehension of attitudes in the T.A.T. Bibliography.—M. Haas.

7206. Stott, D. H. *A child-personality guide*. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 5-9.—A schedule has been drawn up with the dual purpose of providing workers in the field of child care with a standard method of assessing and reporting upon the emotional development of children, and of providing a research instrument for the study of child-personality. It consists of some 305 behavioral items, together with a section dealing with the contacts between the child and its relatives, if any. All universal, or nearly universal, behavior is omitted as being of little diagnostic value. The schedule is designed to be used with children between the ages of 5 and 15.—P. F. C. Castle.

7207. Szondi, L. *Triebpathologie. Erster Band. Elemente der exakten Triebpsychologie und Triebpsychiatrie*. (Pathology of drives. Volume One. Principles of an exact drive psychology and drive psychiatry.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1952. 543 p. Swiss Fr. 58.00.—The current text presents extensions and revisions in Szondi's genetically oriented theory of drives. Changes in test administration and new methods of test interpretation are discussed. Szondi illustrates the new techniques and discourses on depth psychology, psychoses and neuroses with the aid of 43 individual case profiles and numerous diagnostic signs and syndromes. He cautions that the Szondi test must be utilized within the framework of his own theoretical rationale and that any other application is inappropriate. 158-item bibliography.—H. P. David.

7208. Tomkins, Silvan S. (Princeton U., N. J.) *The Tomkins-Horn Picture Arrangement Test*. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 15, 46-50.—The picture arrangement test is described and the theory on which it is based along with its characteristics

are distinguished from other projection tests. By employing more highly structured stimuli and utilizing rare response in diagnosis it gains in certainty but loses in efficiency.—*J. Bucklew.*

7209. Vernon, Philip E. (U. London, Eng.) *L'interprétation des tests d'intelligence.* (Interpretation of intelligence tests.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 177-184.—IQ scores are often misinterpreted, for these reasons: scale units may not be equal; environmental influences affect measured intelligence; norms, especially beyond school age, are often inaccurate; tests have different variabilities; administrative errors may be present; coaching or practice give invalid increases; factorial analysis shows that somewhat different abilities are tested with various tests. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

7210. Weinschenk, Curt. *Über die Bedeutung der Prüfung des unmittelbaren Gedächtnisses für die Psychiatrie.* (The psychiatric significance of the test of direct memory.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 441-446.—The older psychiatric distinction between attention and memory is shown to be invalid, and a distinction between "direct" and "indirect" memory is proposed in its place. The author tests direct memory by determining the largest number of one-place numbers that the patient can recite correctly immediately after they have been read to him. Indirect memory is measured by the number of places in the longest number that the subject can reproduce correctly after being diverted from thinking about the number for 30 seconds after it has been read to him. Memory performance quotients are derived from these two indices, and examples of their usefulness in psychiatric diagnosis discussed.—*E. W. Eng.*

(See also abstracts 6873, 6874, 7046, 7406)

TREATMENT METHODS

7211. Abély, Paul. *La notion de réceptivité en pratique psychiatrique; ses applications thérapeutiques et psychologiques.* (The notion of receptivity in psychiatric practice; its therapeutic and psychological applications.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 2(2), 205-223.—The factor of individual difference in receptivity of the nervous tissue to exogenous influences, physical or psychic, is discussed as of great significance in psychological medicine, particularly psychosomatic medicine. Evidences of the role of receptivity (sensitivity) are adduced on the biological, psychophysiological, and psychiatric levels.—*F. C. Sumner.*

7212. Balint, Michael. *On love and hate.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 355-362.—We hate people who, though important to us, refuse to become our cooperative partners despite our attempts to win their affection. Therefore psychoanalysis must elicit hatred in patients; and this hatred is resolved in one of following ways: (1) by creating a barrier of hatred towards the analysand, the patient thus disguising his narcissistic desires to

cling on the therapist, (2) by perpetuation of the dependence as in interminable analysis, or (3) by idealization of the analysand and dependently identifying with him. This latter solution is the best because, although it leaves the patient with a crutch, it solves the problem of hate with the least damage to the long lasting happiness potentialities in the patient.—*G. Elias.*

7213. Banskchikov, V. M., & Rapoport, A. M. *Elektrosudorozhnaia terapiia v psikhonevrologicheskikh bol'nitsakh SSSR.* (Electroconvulsive therapy in the psychoneurological hospitals of the USSR.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 67-81.—Utilization of electroshock therapy dropped markedly in Soviet psychoneurological hospitals during 1950. Its application should be severely limited, and its use directed, in the main, toward the treatment of presenile psychoses and certain forms of schizophrenia.—*I. D. London.*

7214. Baruk, Henri; Amiel, —, & Guyot, —. *Contribution à l'étude de certaines suites de la psychochirurgie frontale: le puérilisme, les haines, les impulsions au meurtre, l'euphorie apparente avec le désespoir profond.* (Contribution to the study of certain sequelae of frontal psychosurgery: puerilism, hatreds, impulsions to murder, apparent euphoria with profound despondency.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 2, 177-204.—Case histories and post-operative test results of 2 lobotomized patients are presented, in which the post-operative behavior was deviant.—*F. C. Sumner.*

7215. Clark, Dorothy E. *California upgrades the care of its mentally ill.* *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1952, 52, 1372-1373.—This is a progress report showing what California Department of Mental Hygiene is doing to improve the quality of care patients receive in its mental hospitals. The article describes the first step—setting the minimum standards.—*S. M. Amalora.*

7216. Commission on Group Psychotherapy. *Report to the World Federation for Mental Health: Section V, Group psychotherapy in institutions.* *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 274-279.—The institutions discussed here are correctional, where groups are employed in 3 major fields: the management and conduct of the institution, group recreation, and direct psychotherapy. The cottage unit is being recognized as a major factor in the treatment of delinquents. There is much more group work being carried out than group psychotherapy, altho experience is revealing that group psychotherapy is beneficial.—*N. M. Locke.*

7217. Commission on Group Psychotherapy. *Report to the World Federation for Mental Health: Section VI, Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations.* *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 280-283.—Gives several points of agreement reached by the Commission in surveying the practices and theory of group psychotherapy, points relating to society and to interpersonal relations in general.—*N. M. Locke.*

7218. Corsini, Raymond J. Immediate therapy; with special emphasis upon psychoanalysis and psychodrama. *Group Psychother.*, 1952, 4, 322-330.

—In terms of time-economy of treatment psychoanalysis is generally considered slow and expensive. On the other hand, "if psychodrama as a method of psychic cure is as good as any other, and since it appears to be faster, then at least from an economic point of view it is of greater social value than psychoanalysis." Psychodrama involves individual therapy in group situation, self-direction, and a peak of emotional effect "which should be within the subject's limit of tolerance but beyond the threshold of control." The author's principles of group therapy include: rapid therapy because resistance tends to increase, precipitation of anxiety and refusal to reduce it, irradiation of solutions to various areas, release, and teleology in terms of goal direction.—V. Johnson.

7219. Davis, John Eisele. (VA, Washington, D. C.) *Clinical applications of recreational therapy*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1952. xii, 118 p. \$3.75.—This monograph in the American Lecture series in Physical Medicine, as edited by W. A. Selle, sets forth in 46 topical sections the rationale, methods, values, and interdisciplinary relationships of recreation as adjunctive treatment when extended beyond the level of play therapy with children to the adult psychiatric patient. Training and personality requirements for the recreational therapist are discussed.—L. A. Pennington.

7220. deForest, Izette. Restoration of personal integrity: the keynote of psychoanalytic therapy. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1952, 6(Fall), 45-52.—Reprinted from *Character and Personality* (see 20: 773).

7221. de Grazia, Sebastian. *Errors of psychotherapy*. New York: Doubleday, 1952. 288 p. \$3.00.—Neuroses and psychoses are maintained to be moral disorders, a consequent of moral estrangement from the community. Neither psychotherapy nor religion fulfill their responsibility of upholding a consistent morality for all; psychiatry because it blinds itself to the value of morality; churches because they are failing to provide a consistent morality for all. The author perceives the function of political science to be the creation of the concept of "an ideal of man." Such an ideal is to be used by all therapists as a model on which to fashion their therapeutic goals.—J. A. Stern.

7222. Dunbar, Flanders. Technical problems in analysis of psychosomatic disorders with special reference to precision in short-term psychotherapy. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 385-396.—Psychoanalysts can and should administer brief psychotherapy. Greater skill is required for brief than for more traditional analysis. The obstacles and pitfalls in brief analysis are discussed with accompanying case histories.—G. Elias.

7223. Eysenck, H. J. The effects of psychotherapy. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 41.—Abstract.

7224. Freeman, Thomas. Some comments on views underlying the use of ether and carbon dioxide in psychotherapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 148-155.—"A description is given of the theories proposed to account for the therapeutic changes caused by ether and carbon dioxide. Criticism is levelled at their one-sided physiological orientation and their neglect of psychological influences. A satisfactory theory of action can only be advanced by taking into consideration the unconscious dynamic forces which are set free by the technique of the treatments."—C. L. Winder.

7225. Gorlow, Leon (Syracuse U., N. Y.), Hoch, Erasmus L., & Telschow, Earl F. *The nature of nondirective group psychotherapy; an experimental investigation*. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1952. viii, 143 p. \$3.25.—This volume which reports the results of a cooperative investigation to study the process of nondirective group psychotherapy is divided into 7 chapters: Introduction; Review of the literature; The procedure; The nature of the group process in nondirective group psychotherapy by Erasmus L. Hoch; An analysis of the behavior of members as therapists by Leon Gorlow; An analysis of the role of the leader by Earl F. Telschow; Summary and conclusions. 101-item bibliography.—S. Hutter.

7226. Hulse, Wilfred. *Group psychotherapy at the Fourth International Congress on Mental Health*. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 270-272.—Brief summaries of the papers read during the technical meeting on group practises, and a comment on the growth of interest in group psychotherapy among the South and Central American countries.—N. M. Locke.

7227. Hyde, Robert W. (Boston (Mass.) *Psychopathic Hosp.*) *Communication of feeling in group psychotherapy*. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1952, 6(Fall), 26-33.—Interpersonal communication often fails through non-perception of feelings of self and others. In group therapy one's own perceptions are continually compared with and tested by the perceptions of others. And when the atmosphere of the group is secure one is supported in learning to perceive and express his true feelings. To that extent he understands himself better and is able to improve his relationships by more effective communication of feeling.—P. E. Johnson.

7228. Klein, Melanie. The origins of transference. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 433-438.—The individual enters object relations as soon as he can emot, although the object may be the internalized self in the early stages of narcissism. Transference originates in the same processes which determine these early object relations. Therefore therapy should trace the thread between present living and transferences to the therapist, and these early object relations, when anxiety has been sufficiently diminished to permit the integrative phase to begin.—G. Elias.

7229. Kleinsorge, Hellmuth. Psychotherapie und innere Medizin. (Psychotherapy and internal medicine.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 361-366.—The increase of functional illnesses is recognized as necessitating in the practice of internal medicine the use of psychotherapeutic methods, particularly of hypnosis and autogenous training. The investigations into higher nervous system functioning, the second signal-system of Pavlov and the "discovery of conditioned reflex connections between the cerebral cortex and internal organs" by Bykov, enlarge the perspectives of psychotherapeutic possibilities. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

7230. Langen, D., & Volhard, R. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) Mehrdimensionale Psychotherapie. (Multi-dimensional psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 1-18.—Results of 200 ambulatory psychotherapeutic treatments are summarized under 17 headings, such as symptoms, heredity, developmental observations, multi-dimensional diagnosis, physical findings, form of treatment, transference, success, follow-up. Interesting findings include: occupational conflicts presented a favorable prognosis while strong hereditary predisposition tended to make for a poor prognosis; success of treatment seemed largely independent of length of treatment. Of all patients, 60% are considered improved, 20% slightly improved, and 20% unimproved. The results are considered as demonstrating the effectiveness of psychotherapy on a large scale. 15 references.—E. Ochs.

7231. Le Beau, J. The cingular and precingular areas in psychosurgery (agitated behavior, obsessive compulsive states, epilepsy.) *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 305-316.—Undercutting of the mesial surface is advised as a first step in obsessive compulsive neurosis and schizophrenia and perhaps in some varieties of intractable pain. It is far less mentally deteriorating than lobotomy. Cingulectomy is very rarely followed by a significant post-operative mental syndrome. Cingulectomy is specially indicated in intractable cases of anger, violence, aggressiveness, and permanent agitation. Cingular and precingular topectomy is advised only in medically irreducible generalized epilepsy with permanent or intermittent character disorders.—D. Prager.

7232. Lindt, Hendrik, & Sherman, Max A. "Social incognito" in analytically oriented group psychotherapy. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 209-220.—Patients who meet socially outside of the therapy group situation are "acting out," which interferes with the therapeutic progress. Depending upon the nature of the acting out, the strength of the patient's ego, and the stage of therapy, either an interpretation or a recommendation is employed to limit outside contacts.—N. M. Locke.

7233. Lurie, Abraham; Miller, Joseph S. A., & Posner, William. Co-operation between mental hospital and social agency in providing private

residence care for voluntary mental patients. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 30-40.—The Jewish Community Services of Long Island has extended its foster home care to include a private residence program for rehabilitation of mental patients in cooperation with the Hillside Hospital for two years. During this time 6 patients have been placed. Criteria for selection of patients are described with the requirements for the working of the patient-agency-hospital relationship. The case history of one of the patients serves as an illustration.—C. T. Bever.

7234. McCartney, James L. The use of group psychotherapy in shortening individual treatment in private practice. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 262-269.—Individual psychotherapy is essential with most patients, but group psychotherapy expedites readjustment and cuts down treatment time. Group psychotherapy has not been found effective with psychotics, but apparently with psychoneurotics and borderline psychotics. Groups made up of both sexes are best, but most satisfactory are those of couples, preferably married.—N. M. Locke.

7235. Marcelino da Silva, Lysanias, & Alexandre, Humberto. (U. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.) Electroconvulsoterapia e gravidez. (Electroconvulsive therapy and pregnancy.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(7), 91-96.—Successful use of electroconvulsive therapy in the course of a 4 to 5 month pregnancy is reported.—F. C. Sumner.

7236. Meinertz, Josef. Psychotherapie als Wissenschaft. (Psychotherapy as science.) (2nd. ed.) Stuttgart: Ernst Klett, 1952. 230 p. Dm 11.50.—The author states that if psychotherapists will adopt an existentialist attitude then the rigid boundaries of science must be broadened to make a place for psychotherapy. The psychotherapist must concern himself with "existence"—i.e., the deepest essence of man, the manner in which he is related, as an individual, to others and in which he perceives himself. Otherwise, development of the "deepest coherences" within the patient cannot be achieved, and psychotherapy will be limited to marginal endeavors. (See 13: 5720.)—A. E. Harriman.

7237. Moreno, J. L. Psychodramatic production techniques; the technique of role reversal, the mirror technique, the double technique and the dream technique transcript of a didactic session. *Group Psychother.*, 1952, 4, 243-273.—"Techniques in psychodrama can be significantly compared to three stages in the development of the infant: (a) the stage of identity (or the stage of the double); (b) the stage of the recognition of the self (the stage of the mirror); (c) stage of the recognition of the other (stage or reversal)." In therapy the infantile self is enabled to mature to the point where it is possible to play the role of another, thus moving out of self-centered orientation to greater reality acceptance. Transcript of a psychodrama session is given in which this technique is employed.—V. Johnson.

7238. Potter, Howard W. Group psychotherapy in psychiatric practice. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 207-208.—In order to meet the demands for psychotherapy, group therapy service will have to be extended at both the inpatient and outpatient level.—N. M. Locke.

7239. Reider, Norman. A type of transference to institutions. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 23-29.—Based on observations while supervising residents in the clinic at Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco, the author noted that a certain group, predominantly schizoid, demonstrated transference to the clinic as an institution, not to the therapist. Private institutions are compared with government ones in this regard, and the idea is carried farther afield to larger general cultural institutions.—C. T. Bever.

7240. Rümke, H. C. Der phänomenologische Aspekt des affektiven Kontaktes. (The phenomenological aspect of affective contact.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 6, 121-143.—The author follows Jasper's phenomenology when he discusses the contact between the therapist and his patient. He emphasizes the importance of the attitude of the therapist, the problems of transfer, and mentions obstacles which might endanger successful treatment.—E. Barschak.

7241. Scott, Clifford M. Patients who sleep or look at the psychoanalyst during treatment—technical considerations. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 465-469.—More attention should be paid to the defences against sleeping and looking; this will furnish new material to be used in analytical interpretations.—G. Elias.

7242. Shaskan, Donald A. (VA Ment. Hyg. Clinic, San Francisco, Calif.) Demonstration of a common fantasy in a group. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 250-254.—The presence of a woman visitor during a group session of men patients stimulated an identical fantasy in 3 of 5 patients: that all women belong to father.—N. M. Locke.

7243. Taylor, F. Kräupl. On some principles of group therapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 128-134.—" . . . there is a dual set of social attachments in a therapeutic group: the group bond among the patients themselves, and the ties which link patients and therapist." Each type of relationship gives rise to certain rather typical events which are discussed. The particular type of group therapy discussed emphasizes the primary group task ("candid self-revelation") and relatively restricted therapist participation. The question of what are the therapeutic forces which do operate is considered.—C. L. Winder.

7244. Teirich, H. R. Übertragungs- und Suchtprobleme im Rahmen der Narcoanalyse. (Transference- and addiction problems within the frame of narcoanalysis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 38-42.—A pseudo-transference occurs in narcoanalysis since genuine contact with the therapist is lost. Narcissistic attitudes are facilitated and patient becomes predisposed to addiction. Only 1 to 3 treatments are advised for the purpose of un-

covering the "complex." Results of the analytic work under the influence of the relaxing drug are less successful than was originally believed. Teirich now terminates "narcodiagnosis" by means of high doses of coramin-cafein; in this way, the genuine contact between patient and therapist is re-established on the conscious plane. 35 references.—E. Ochs.

7245. Thorner, H. A. The criteria of progress in a patient during analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 479-484.—Patients feel less guilty as analysis progresses. They develop greater tolerance of their suffering and depressive feelings; and their need for reassurance diminishes. This process is revealed in the changed attitudes that occur towards the "good object." Whereas, prior to therapy, the good object had been idealized and stern, it becomes more realistically benevolent as therapy advances.—G. Elias.

7246. Williams, Moyra. A case of displaced affect following electric-convulsion therapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 156-157.—While recovering from a shock treatment, the patient was shown a series of pictures. Displacement of affect aroused by one picture to another picture was observed, and the first picture was not remembered. It appears that psychopathological mechanisms may function in and with organic amnesic states.—C. L. Winder.

7247. Wolf, Alexander; Locke, Norman; Rosenbaum, Max; Hillpern, Edmund P.; Goldfarb, Walter; Kadis, Asya L.; Obers, Samuel J.; Milberg, Irving L., & Abell, Richard G. The psychoanalysis of groups: the analyst's objections. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 221-231.—Objections to the concept that the psychoanalysis of groups is possible include those which hold that analysis is uniquely individual, those which raise technical and procedural questions, those which stress the possible dangers to the patient, and those which question the effective depth of the method. These objections are discussed in considerable detail.—N. M. Locke.

7248. Zilboorg, Gregory. Some sidelights on free associations. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 489-495.—Freud's discovery of the role of free-associations was not independent of earlier work, but the natural development of earlier findings such as those of Galton. In the past 20 years, free associations are not used solely to attack the unconscious, but they are used, also, to help work through the process of healthy affective integration.—G. Elias.

(See also abstracts 6880, 6894, 7071, 7451)

CHILD GUIDANCE

7249. Adam, R. Kinderpsychotherapie in Schweden. (Child psychotherapy in Sweden.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 22-23.—A survey of state- and municipally sponsored clinics and institutions for neurotic and delinquent children. The plants and therapeutic practices are of the most modern kind, but in spite of generous financial sup-

port, all agencies have long waiting lists.—A. O. Ross.

7250. Bryan, H. S. The use of puppetry as a projective technique in child psychiatry. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 32.—Abstract.

7251. Dührssen, A. Zur prognostischen Beurteilung kindlicher Neurosen. (Prognostic evaluation of childhood neuroses.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 7-11.—Since the severity of the trauma which precipitates a childhood neurosis stands in inverse relationship to the emotional stability of a child, it furnishes a good criterion by which to predict the outcome of treatment. Two cases of 5-year old stutterers are presented to illustrate this point.—A. O. Ross.

7252. Pennock, Mary E. (Wilder Child Guidance Clinic, St. Paul, Minn.) Some developments in the integration of case work and group work in a child guidance clinic. *Group*, 1952, 15(2), 3-10.—A group work program integrated into the work of a child guidance clinic proved useful for diagnostic as well as therapeutic purposes. In strictly diagnostic groups all members began and concluded their initial group work experience together. The group is used as an introduction to the clinic setting for some especially anxious children. These diagnostic groups have been especially valuable in evaluating a child's relationships with his peers.—D. D. Raylesberg.

7253. Piechocki, H. Lernhemmungen bei neurotischer Fehlentwicklung; Verlauf einer psychagogischen Betreuung. (Learning difficulties in a case of neurotic development; course of a psychagogic treatment.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 11-17.—Case history of a 14-year old boy who was seen in play therapy for 31 hours. His memory defects and school difficulties were alleviated with the aid of a supportive relationship with the therapist.—A. O. Ross.

7254. Provinzki, K. Schwererziehbare jugendliche Mädchen im Wohnheim. (Adolescent problem girls in a residence home.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 18-22.—The aims, operations, and limitations of residence homes for adolescent girls are described. The girls are cases of minor delinquencies, most of whom exhibit some neurotic symptoms, who live in small groups under the care of a housemother. The atmosphere is permissive, the girls hold outside jobs, and their eventual integration into society is the goal.—A. O. Ross.

7255. Reid, Joseph H., & Hagan, Helen R. Residential treatment of emotionally disturbed children: a descriptive study. New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1952. ix, 313 p. \$3.50.—A non-evaluative report on the administration, staff, costs and therapeutic procedures of 12 representative institutions for emotionally disturbed children which provide "direct psychotherapy integrated with a therapeutic living milieu." Publications, observations, staff interviews, sampling of

case records provided the data. The institutions: Arthur Brisbane Treatment Center; Bellefaire; Child Guidance Home of Cincinnati; Children's Service Center of Wyoming Valley; Emma Pendleton Bradley Home; Evanston Children's Home; Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School; Jewish Children's Bureau of Chicago; Langley Porter; NPI, Children's Service; Ryther Child Center; Southard School.—L. J. Stone.

7256. Rice, Katherine K. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The importance of including fathers. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 232-238.—Including both parents in treatment as well as the child makes for a beneficial effect on the progress of the child in treatment. In some cases, successful termination of the child's therapy seems to be dependent upon the change in the father's attitude.—N. M. Locke.

7257. Schiffer, Mortimer. Permissiveness versus sanction in activity group therapy. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 255-261.—There is a large difference between permissiveness with children based on insight, and sanction of disorganized asocial behavior. In being permissive, the therapist manifests unconditioned love for the child, and the child is enabled to develop a transference. Sanction is a denial of values and a threat to personality structure. Activity group therapy must fail if the therapist does not distinguish between the two.—N. M. Locke.

7258. Schwidder, Werner. Zur poliklinischen Behandlung psychogener Erkrankungen des Kindes- und Jugendalters. (Clinic treatment of psychogenic illness in children and adolescents.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 33-39.—Review of 5.5 years of functioning of a municipal clinic in Berlin. It was found that free treatment did not lead parents to bring their children with minor or unimportant complaints. Statistics on 1000 unselected cases are presented. Age of patients, symptoms, and background are discussed. In 816 cases psychogenesis was clearly established and for 470 of these, treatment was started with favorable prognosis. 58% were discharged as "cured" or "considerably improved" after an average of 36 hours of analytically oriented therapy or guidance counseling, and group therapy for the mothers.—A. O. Ross.

7259. U. S., Children's Bureau. Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, a listing. Washington, D. C.: Author, 1952. 78 p. 25¢.—Lists 36 agencies whose primary purpose is the residential treatment of emotionally disturbed children together with a brief description of their services, staffs, and facilities. The Children's Bureau has not evaluated the programs of the agencies but has presented current (Spring, 1952) information on institutions whose facilities range from minimal specialized services to every service available for the treatment of the children accepted for care.—A. J. Sprow.

7260. Wirz, Wolf Hans. Was stellt sich der Heimleiter unter Schwererziehbaren vor? (Personality of the director in a home for difficult children.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 241-246.—Having different disturbances these children are all "individualists." The complexity of the situations is aggravated by the further fact that each case is a mystery and cannot be fully explained. However, the common need for affection and support makes their reeducation possible.—*M. H. Nagy.*

7261. Zulliger, Hans. Heilende Kräfte im kindlichen Spiel. (Therapeutic values in play activities.) Stuttgart, Ger.: Ernst Klett, 1952. 136 p. DM 9.50.—In therapeutic work with children there need not be any concern about interpretation of the subconscious. But it will often be necessary to interpret the child's behavior to the parent especially if the behavior of the child derives from an unfavorable milieu. Frequently the therapeutic endeavors lose their effectiveness because the parents use a child to intensify their own marital conflicts.—*E. Barschak.*

(See also abstract 7399)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

7262. Jahoda, Gustav. Job attitudes and job choice among secondary modern school leavers. II. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 206-224.—In the majority of cases, the determination of an occupational choice is determined by the informal influence of parents, relatives and friends. Institutional agencies usually come into the situation after job attitudes have hardened, and the range of jobs the young people are willing to consider is rather narrow. School-leaving conferences seldom change the choice already made. It is concluded that there should be earlier, fuller, and more realistic job-information, and an attempt to prevent premature fixation of job choices.—*G. S. Speer.*

7263. McKenzie, R. M. Occupational classification in vocational guidance. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 88-90.—Abstract.

7264. Pagès, Max. Diagnostic ou thérapeutique en orientation et en sélection professionnelle. (Directive or non-directive approach in vocational guidance or selection.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 99-111.—The author studies each approach as follows: (1) how does it attempt to help the individual adapt to his occupational choice? (2) what extent does it allow this process of adaptation? and (3) what role does it involve for the psychologist? The disadvantages pertaining to the directive approach are emphasized: (1) inadequate attitudes of certain clients towards tests; (2) the warped uses of conclusions provided by the examiner; and (3) dependency resulting in delayed adaptation to the field of work. Practical difficulties of the non-directive approach are mentioned and tentative solutions are suggested.—*G. Dufresne.*

(See also abstracts 6917, 6924)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

7265. Austregésilo, A. (U. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.) A psiquiatria moderna. (Modern psychiatry.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(7), 28-35.—Human maladjustments in Brazil result not from racial mixture as some Gobineau-inspired authors would claim but rather obviously from the peculiar environing conditions. Sociologist, psychologist, medical man, especially the psychiatrist, should team together in the analysis of the social factors in Brazilian maladjustments.—*F. C. Sumner.*

7266. Hall, K. R. L. The experimental study of pain and fatigue tolerance in mental patients. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 36.—Abstract.

7267. Kaiser, Elizabeth E. A follow-up study of patients discharged as "improved." *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1952, 23, 63-91.—Patients who had been discharged from the Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic in Boston were studied 1½ to 2 years after their discharge. Most who had improved continued their improvement in areas of self-understanding and in all other areas with one exception, viz: a larger number regressed to complaints of physical illness than those who continued to improve in this respect.—*G. Elias.*

7268. Lampl-De Groot, J. Re-evaluation of the rôle of the Oedipus complex. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 335-342.—Neuroses and other psychic disturbances arise from nuclei of maldevelopment found in the pre-oedipal as well as in the oedipal phases of personality development.—*G. Elias.*

7269. Lantz, Herman R. Social factors in mental disorders: a study of one thousand psychiatrically diagnosed cases. *Ohio State U., Abstr. Dissert.* . . . 1949-50, 1952, No. 63, 157-163.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7270. Mailloux, Noël. Foi et psychopathologie. (Insanity and psychopathology.) *Rev. Psychol.*, 1952, 1, 502-512.—This is a partially religious explanation of the causes and cures of various mental disorders. Freedom of will and conscience are turned toward a supernatural power.—*R. W. Husband.*

7271. Moench, Louis G. Office psychiatry; the management of the emotionally and mentally disturbed patient. Chicago: Year Book Publishers, 1952. 310 p. \$6.00.—A non-technical book directed to the general practitioner, the non-psychiatric specialist, and the medical student to increase their understanding of the neuroses and psychoses. Chapters cover the development and growth of the personality, psychosomatic medicine, the interview and psychiatric examination, and psychotherapies.—*L. N. Solomon.*

7272. Rangell, Leo. Psychiatric aspects of pain. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 22-37.—The sensory experience of pain, as encountered in mild to severe psychiatric conditions, is psychodynamically discussed with stress placed upon the protective

function. Treatment by brief or extensive psychotherapy is suggested. 27 references.—L. A. Pennington.

7273. Smirnov, E. Prikaz Ministra zdavookhraneniia Sôyûza SSR, No. 1053. (Order of the USSR Ministry of Public Health, No. 1083.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(2), 3-8.—The reconstruction of Soviet psychiatry on Pavlovian principles is proceeding either poorly or not at all. This unsatisfactory state of affairs must cease. In hospital after hospital sleep therapy, work therapy, and psychotherapy are not to be found. The journal, *Neuropathology and Psychiatry*, has been ineffective, exhibiting an "apolitical, objectivist character." The number and quality of psychiatrists in training leave very much to be desired. In many important localities throughout the USSR there are no psychiatric services whatsoever. After critical observations such as these, there follows a list of corrective measures to be applied with assignment of appropriate responsibility to designated individuals.—I. D. London.

7274. Sutherland, J. D. Psychological medicine and the National Health Service: the need for an integrated approach to research. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 71-85.—Representative viewpoints manifest in research and related findings are reviewed. The answer to the pressing needs for psychiatric services lies not in training more psychiatrists to conduct treatment of questionable fundamental value, but in large scale research based on unbiased, comprehensive dynamic (psychological and organic) formulations regarding the determinants of mental health. 20 references.—C. L. Winder.

(See also abstracts 7150, 7238)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

7275. Damle, S. G. (Children's Home, Chembur, Bombay, India.) Mentally retarded children. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1952, 13, 153-161.—45 children, with Drever-Collins and Goodenough IQ's below 78, who had been referred for behavior problems were studied. Factors examined were health appearance; order of birth; age group, education, occupation, and income of parents; rate of sibling death; mother's physical condition during pregnancy; foods given in infancy; illnesses during infancy and childhood; development; fears, abnormal habits, and behavior patterns; and the reaction of parents toward their retarded children.—R. A. Schaef.

7276. Delay, Jean; Pichot, P., & Perse, J. La notion de débilité mentale camouflée. (The notion of camouflaged mental deficiency.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1(5), 615-619.—Attention is drawn to a special type of mental deficiency which the authors call camouflaged. It is revealed in subjects registering normal or above normal on verbal tests of intelligence but manifesting deficiency on performance and verbal reasoning tests. Their high performance on verbal tests is obviously due to their good memorial and verbal aptitudes, their docility,

and probably to the influence of a favoring environment. There is danger in basing the mental level exclusively on the verbal tests.—F. C. Sumner.

7277. Delay, Jean; Pichot, P., & Perse, J. La notion de pseudo-débilité mentale par arriération affective. (The notion of pseudo-mental-deficiency by reason of affective retardation.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1(5), 619-625.—2 cases are reported in which intelligence is normal or superior according to intelligence tests but in which the general behavior has forced to the clinical diagnosis of mental deficiency. Tests of personality reveal that it is a question of subjects affected with neurotic disturbances of a schizoid coloring: affective infantilism, rejection of adult life, and refuge in an infantile imaginative life.—F. C. Sumner.

7278. Papavassiliou, I. Th. Déficits pondéraux et staturaux chez les enfants arriérés et normaux. (Weight and height deficiencies among mentally subnormal and normal children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 19, 226-230.—Among 351 Greek children, physical deficits are commoner in the feeble-minded than in the dull. Multiple environmental and genetic factors influence psychological and somatic development.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7279. Peiser, F. Materialien zur Intelligenztestung oligophrener Kinder. (Materials for testing the intelligence of mentally defective children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 19, 214-226.—Available intelligence tests estimate ability rather than capacity, the latter more important for prognosis in oligophrenic children. In terms of a dysharmonic development, scatter of abilities requires consideration. Several performance tests, suitable for ages 3 to 10, are presented.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7280. Rauch, (Mlle.) Diagnostique psychologique différentiel des débilités mentales endogènes et exogènes. (Psychological aspects of differential diagnosis between endogenous and exogenous mental deficiency.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 195-198.—An appraisal of the work in progress in the U. S. Methodological limitations and the tentative nature of the findings are pointed out. Problems involved in the education of feeble-minded children are discussed with a special mention for the work conducted by A. Strauss in Evanston, Ill. The author recommends better synchronization with investigations of the socio-economic and biological aspects. The crucial need for more reliable neurological examinations is emphasized.—G. Dufresne.

7281. Schütz, Erich, & Müller-Limmroth, Heinz-Wolf. Elektrencephalographische Befunde bei geistig rückständigen Kindern. (EEG findings on mentally retarded children.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 455-459.—"The EEG of 50 mentally retarded children was described. In 42 cases the EEG was definitely abnormal. Of these, 29 showed modification of alpha activity; in 16 cases maximum frequency and amplitude of alpha waves was pre-central, in 10 cases post-central, and in 3 cases both pre- and post-central, although normally occipital in children of this age (1-11 years). The 13 other

cases showed an absence of alpha activity; in 2 of these there were abundant beta waves over the entire cortical convexity, while in the remaining 11 cases a preponderance of waves of reduced frequency (4-6 c.p.s.) occurred."—E. W. Eng.

(See also abstract 7396)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

7282. Allison, S. G. (Western State Hosp., Staunton, Va.) Nondirective group therapy of alcoholics in a state hospital. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 596-601.—Chief disadvantage was the fact that the therapist was an authority figure as a staff member; advantages included facilitation of a better group atmosphere for initiating salutary thinking, facilitation of objective viewing of common defense mechanisms, recognition of the individuality of each patient's problems, and expediency in a situation where time and staff training were limited.—W. L. Wilkins.

7283. Berg, Charles. Amended definition of anxiety. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 158.—Fundamentally, anxiety is a transformation of libido due to frustration. Anxiety gives rise to ego development. After ego formation, anxiety may arise in the ego "as a signal of anticipated danger from the pressure of unrelieved id-tension."—C. L. Winder.

7284. Bonaparte, Marie. Some biopsychical aspects of sado-masochism. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 373-383.—The determinants of sado-masochism are found in the fact that in mammals (including man), internal impregnation (infliction of pain through aggressive behavior) occurs during coitus. Sadism and masochism are thus found together because they arise from the same root. The child who considers himself male becomes primarily sadistic, and the female masochistic. Fortunately the cerebellar activities of man enable him to inhibit, sublimate, and moralize these trends. But sado-masochistic trends remain in the most intellectually-minded man and thus constitute the greatest obstacle to pacifism.—G. Elias.

7285. Bowyer, L. R. (Bristol U., Eng.) Circumcision as a contributory cause of enuresis. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 16-20.—Abstract.

7286. Bromberg, Walter, & Franklin, Girard H. (Mendocino (Calif.) State Hospital.) The treatment of sexual deviates with group psychodrama. *Group Psychother.*, 1952, 4, 274-289.—A report of the treatment program undertaken at the Mendocino State Hospital during 1950-1951, involving 75 patients convicted of sexual offenses, and consisting of group psychodrama, which met twice a week in 2 hour sessions. Half of the group were seen individually and given psychological tests. Phases noted included warming up and emergence of anxieties, dependency reactions, acting out and portrayal of individual problems, and a final stage of ambivalence and reality appreciation. "The

highlights of psychodrama, viewed as a permissive group experience, promises, with further technical refinements, to be an effective means of treating sexual deviates."—V. Johnson.

7287. Buck, Betsy. (Psychodramatic Institute, Beacon, N. Y.) Psychodrama of drug addiction. *Group Psychother.*, 1952, 4, 301-321.—Transcript of a psychodrama in the treatment of a drug addict, in which Dr. Moreno during the last part of the group discussion attempts to bring the group from the specific to the general, "from their individual problems to the society in which these problems were born and to which they will have to return."—V. Johnson.

7288. Child, George P., Crump, Malcolm, & Leonard, Peter. (Albany Med. Coll., Albany, N. Y.) Studies on the disulfiram-ethanol reaction. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 571-582.—Appearance of the reaction may show inter- and intra-specific variation due to the variation in organisms in their response to the substances.—W. L. Wilkins.

7289. Dasgupta, Jnanendra. Place of temperament and disposition in social adjustment: a comparative study of two cases. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 103-115.—Two girls, 16 and 17 years of age respectively, with IQ's of 65 and 75, were studied. The former displayed more social intelligence than the latter because of more confidence in people and in herself, "urgency of temperament," ability to understand others and the quality of submission, of which the last named is considered highly important, in social adjustment.—G. E. Bird.

7290. De Monchy, René. Oral components of the castration complex. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 450-453.—It is not the castration and penis envy fantasy that is primeval, but the fantasy of oral frustration. The girl associates the loss of the breast with the lack of a penis; and, in boys too, the earliest anxiety is connected with the mother and is traceable to oral deprivation. Early oral and anal trends more than "color" subsequent stages like the castration complex; they supply the principle effective energy for the arousal of the subsequent stages.—G. Elias.

7291. Fantel, Ernest. Psychodrama in an army general hospital. *Group Psychother.*, 1952, 4, 290-300.—Presents the record of a patient from World War II who was treated with psychodrama in Butner Army General Hospital in North Carolina. A summary of results indicates that psychodrama proved useful as a method of clearing the patient in a relatively short period of time, returning him to private life; that psychodramatic scenes brought underlying personality problems to a focus, clarified the feelings from which his inferiority stemmed, helped build up the ego, and allowed for ventilation of resentments. Bibliography.—V. Johnson.

7292. Gillespie, W. H. Notes on the analysis of sexual perversions. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 397-402.—What distinguishes perversion from neurosis and psychosis is the splitting of the ego to

avoid psychosis, part of the ego remaining in contact with reality. This split permits functioning simultaneously on the pre-genital (oral-sadistic) level corresponding to psychosis and on phallic level which resembles the repressed content of the neurotic.—G. Elias.

7293. Head, W. A. (*Parkway Community House, Chicago, Ill.*) A settlement faces the narcotic problem. *Group*, 1952, 15(1), 13-18.—Experiences in working with youthful addicts led settlement house staff to conclusion that "neither the group work method nor treatment in hospitals or clinics is likely to have lasting value unless something is done to change neighborhood conditions which influence youth to turn to narcotics as an escape from reality. This is still a major unmet need in most large urban areas."—D. D. Raylesberg.

7294. Illchmann-Christ, A. Die Dissozialität weiblicher Minderjähriger im Spiegel puberaler Reifungsstörungen. (Female adolescent delinquency as a corollary of maturation disturbances.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 19, 210-214.—Statistical data from a group of 85 eighteen year old delinquent girls reveal important contributing biological factors. Almost 85% showed psychological retardation. Abortive endocrine disturbances and latent psychological diencephalic syndromes were also present.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7295. Schneersohn, F. Die Lesesucht bei Kindern. (Compulsive reading in children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 19, 150-163; 190-198; 205-210.—Among a mental hygiene population, about 7% suffered from a reading compulsion, of which there are two types, apathetic and erethismic. When the reading is forcibly stopped, "withdrawal pain" results. Cause is ascribed to loneliness or aloneness; symptoms include obstinacy, poor school participation and worsening of enuresis and stammering.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7296. Stevenson, Margaret. (*Dalhousie U., Halifax, N. S.*) Some emotional problems of orphanage children. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 6, 179-182.—The performances of 24 orphanage children of both sexes, placed recently in the orphanage from broken homes, were compared on the Children's Apperception Test to a control group matched for age, intelligence, and socio-economic status. The orphans differed most significantly in being less aggressive, less adequate, less firm in sex typing, more anxious, guiltier over aggressive actions, and less realistic in their attitudes towards parents.—J. Bucklew.

7297. Ullman, Albert D. (*Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.*) The psychological mechanism of alcohol addiction. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 602-608.—Addiction will result when a person is highly motivated to drink and there is some emotional arousal with regard to drinking, if such drinking is accompanied by a stress situation, and such occasions occur frequently enough to produce tension reducing effects consistently. 16 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

7298. Usdin, Gene L., Rond, Philip C., Hinchcliffe, J. Arthur, & Ross, W. Donald. (*U. Cincinnati, O.*) The meaning of disulfiram to alcoholics in group psychotherapy. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1952, 13, 590-595.—Analysis of participation in group therapy suggests that the drug may have the meaning of a powerful superego agent incorporated from the doctor, which may be internalized with effective ego-strengthening value or rejected and used as agent for rebellion. The drug's utility may be dependent on the probability of a predominantly positive transference being developed and maintained between patient and physician, and whether in individual or in group therapy.—W. L. Wilkins.

7299. Wellisch, E. Dreamy states in children with apparent recession and approach of objects. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 135-147.—"The 'doubling' of consciousness, feeling of strangeness and alteration of perceptions were characteristics of dreamy states." Previous literature on the subject is reviewed and four cases are presented, two epileptic and two hysterical. The apparent recessions and approaches of objects resulted in "agonizing terror" and accompanied micropsia and macropsia. Desire to retain the intimate relationship of infancy with mother was common to all cases, but they expected a time of separation to come. 20 references.—C. L. Winder.

(See also abstract 7399)

SPEECH DISORDERS

7300. Krichauff, G. Therapeutische Möglichkeiten der Erstuntersuchung bei neurotischen Kindern; ein Stotterfall. (Therapeutic possibilities of the initial interview with neurotic children; case of a stutterer.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 44-47.—The case of a 12-year old boy stutterer is presented. The first interview with child and mother is used for history taking and preliminary counseling. At the next visit, which occurs after a period of summer camping, the condition is much improved and the improvement is attributed to the goal oriented intervention during the first interview.—A. O. Ross.

7301. Stein, Leopold. The psychological structure of stammering. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1951, 2, 32.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 6913, 6919, 6928, 6929)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

7302. Beck, Bertram M. (*Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.*) Focus on delinquency. *Child*, 1952, 17, 59-62; 71.—The author discusses two ways in which delinquent children can be distinguished from other children. This is followed by discussions of the implications for prevention, implications for treatment, and some of the special needs of delinquent children.—S. M. Amatora.

7303. East, Norwood. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) Society and the criminal. Springfield, Ill.:

Charles C. Thomas, 1951. x, 437 p. \$8.50.—On medico-legal aspects of criminality in England from the psychiatric point of view. Chapters include: the state, the criminal and the psychiatrist; responsibility and culpability; psychopathic personality and crime; the expert's oath: a medico-legal anomaly; the non-sane non-insane offender; psychiatry and degrees of murder; and, medico-legal aspects of alcoholism. Additional topics include: drug addiction, senescence and senility, physical factors and criminal behavior, sexual offenders, crime and maturity, prostitution, and the significance of personality in male murderers. The author subscribes to the multiple-causation theory of crime and believes that progress in dealing with the criminal will come through a cooperative rather than monopolistic approach.—A. Tejler.

7304. Ferguson, Thomas. (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) *The young delinquent in his social setting.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1952. xii, 158 p. \$2.50.—3 groups of Glasgow boys were followed for 3 years after leaving school. One group consisted of 1349 who left school at 14, the earliest permissible age; the second group consisted of 489 physically handicapped; and the third group was comprised of 301 who had attended schools for mentally retarded children. For the 3 year period of follow-up the percentages of delinquency of the 3 groups were, respectively, 12%, 11%, and 24%. Ecological factors associated with delinquency were: low levels of academic achievement; failure to hold jobs; residence in slums; crowding in the home; and other members of the family convicted of crime.—R. J. Corsini.

7305. Hakeem, Michael. *Forecasting parole outcome by parole officers and laymen.* Ohio State U., *Abstr. Dissert.* . . . 1949-50, 1952, No. 63, 95-98.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7306. Havermans, F. M. *Opstellen over forensische psychiatrie.* (Essays on forensic psychiatry.) Roermond: Romen & Zn, 1951. 219 p. Hfl. 9.75.—Essays from the medical superintendent of a psychiatric clinic on the therapy of perversities, the narco-analysis, mental disease as a ground for divorce, responsibility of and for the patients of a clinic, the modern treatment of alcoholics, the "crime passionnel," pseudologia phantastica, paedophilia and homosexuality. 98 references.—M. Dresden.

7307. Kochavara, T. L. (Remand Home, Child. Aid Soc., Bombay, India.) *The delinquent child.* *Indian J. Soc. Wk*, 1952, 13, 168-174.—Causes of delinquency are examined; treatment by juvenile courts, homes, training schools, and guidance clinics are briefly assessed; and long range preventive measures are recommended.—R. A. Schaef.

7308. Lagache, Daniel. (U. Paris, France.) *Psycho-criminogénèse.* (Psychogenesis of crime.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(9), 32-64.—Criminality is viewed as a resultant of personality development in which socialization and identification are defective. Interpersonal and intrapersonal aspects of

criminal conduct are discussed. French summary. 34 references.—F. C. Sumner.

7309. Loudet, Osvaldo. (U. La Plata, Argentina.) *Le diagnostic de l'état dangereux.* (Diagnosis of the dangerous state.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(9), 14-31.—The dangerous state is defined as that in which an individual is transitorily or permanently liable to commit crime by reason of mental illness, acquired habits, etc. Indices of the dangerous state are: (1) medico-psychological, (2) social, (3) legal. The dangerous state may exist without crime (pre-delinquent) or it may exist post-delinquently. Diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of the dangerous state are discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

7310. Mukherji, Nirod. *A note on begging.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 141-147.—Organization is an important factor in successful begging. An aid or companion—sometimes an infant—is utilized to gain sympathy. Maximum effect is obtained by display of distress through voice, rhythm, or exhibition of injuries. Often the income of beggars is considerable. For this and other reasons, there is seldom a desire to return to normal living. The chief cause of begging is poverty.—G. E. Bird.

7311. Pende, Nicolas. (U. Rome, Italy.) *Bio-criminogénèse.* (Biogenesis of crime.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(9), 3-13.—The determinant of criminality is seen stemming from abnormal cerebral structure and from the existence of latent and congenital lesion of the base of the brain. The brain is assumed to have evolved in an ascending hierarchy of zones in analogy to geological strata. Faulty brain structure or congenital injury are responsible for criminal twists of human beings and future research in criminality should direct itself to the brain. Theories of criminality stressing hormonal-temperament and atavism are rejected by the author as long as objective brain evidence is lacking.—F. C. Sumner.

7312. Petry, Ursula. *Verwahrloste Kinder im Jugendamt.* (Delinquent children in the child welfare department.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 47-54.—The background of the delinquent child is described and the circumstances leading to delinquency are outlined. Three case histories are presented to illustrate the situation in which these children usually find themselves. In trying to help delinquents it is important to let them experience trust and nurturance, while, at the same time, exerting educational influences toward reintegration into society.—A. O. Ross.

7313. U. S., Children's Bureau. *Delinquency project moves ahead.* *Child*, 1952, 17, 39.—Representatives of 14 agencies whose everyday concern is the prevention and treatment of delinquent behavior met at Washington to advise the Children's Bureau on specific needs for helping delinquent children. This is a brief outline of proposals.—S. M. Amatora.

7314. Wieser, Roda. *Der Verbrecher und seine Handschrift.* (2nd ed.) (The criminal and his handwriting.) Stuttgart: Altdorfer, 1952. 334 p.

DM 29.50.—The 1st edition of this book had the title "Der Rhythmus in der Verbrecherhandschrift" (see 12: 2050). Handwriting samples (about 900 specimens) of various types of criminals are examined, and compared with the writing of non-criminals.—R. Pokorny.

PSYCHOSES

7315. Abramov, A. A., & Shcherbina, E. A. K klinike i terapii povtornykh shizofrenii. (On the clinicology and therapy of recurrent schizophrenias.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 81-84.—An analysis of 100 case histories of patients, referred for treatment of recurrent schizophrenia.—I. D. London.

7316. Alves Garcia, J., & Ferreira, Luzitano R. Quadro esquizofrénico e sífilis cerebral. (Schizophrenic syndrome and cerebral syphilis.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(9), 93-96.—A case is reported of schizophrenia complicated with cerebral syphilis in a young man of 29 years of age. Malaria therapy arrested the cerebral syphilis but the schizophrenic symptomatology (paranoid and mystical delusion, aggressivity and deterioration) progressed, on which convulsotherapy and carotid insulinotherapy had no effect. Ultimately schizophrenic symptoms yielded to lobotomy.—F. C. Sumner.

7317. Angel, J. M., & Buffard, S. Investigations psychologiques chez des malades lobotomisés, méthodes employées, premiers résultats. (Psychological investigations with lobotomized patients, methods employed, first results.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1(5), 577-587.—Reported are the results of psychological testing of 3 lobotomized patients before operation, 10 days after operation, and when the patient was considered as cured or stabilized or as having a relapse. Results were: (1) post-operative fall in scores on the tests; (2) diminution, in schizophrenics, of the most psychotic symptoms and an evolution towards extroversion; (3) conservation of personality, of "style"; persistence of character and intellectual level; (4) reorganization of constructive possibilities in schizophrenics, their conservation in other patients; (5) persistence of the ethical function.—F. C. Sumner.

7318. Azima, H. Biologie de la schizophrénie. (Biology of schizophrenia.) *Encéphale*, 1952, 6, 527-580.—This is a critical review of genetic, anatomical and physiological studies of schizophrenia which have appeared between 1944-1952. The material is organized under the following headings: I. Genetics. II. Anatomical studies: Neurocytological studies, liver abnormalities, vascular alterations. III. Homeostatic aspects: A. Vegetative: weight regulation, temperature regulation, oxygen metabolism: equilibrium; blood minerals; carbohydrate metabolism; protein and lipid metabolism; cerebral circulation. B. Endocrine aspects: pituitary; thyroid; adrenals; genitals; adaptive aspects. IV. Electroencephalographic studies. V. Encymetic aspects (chemical architectonics of the central nervous system). VI. Various aspects (infections, toxic states, allergies). 202-item bibliography.—M. L. Simmel.

7319. Cartellieri-Bauer, L., & Keyserlingk, H. v. Die Wirksamkeit der Acroagonin-Behandlung nach Cerletti bei Depressionen. (The effectiveness of Acroagonin treatment of Cerletti in depressions.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 370-371.—Injection of the brain emulsions of electro-shocked animals was found to be ineffective in 15 depressed patients suffering from a manic-depressive psychosis. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

7320. Davis, D. Russell. Recovery from depression. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 104-113.—Reduction in responsiveness in "the form of psychosis known as retarded depression" is explained "in terms of a psychological theory derived from laboratory experiments. . . ." The weakening and slowing of responses are due to habituation, because of "the withholding of reinforcement from responses [to danger] previously reinforced." This is analogous to phenomena found in experimental extinction, the reduction in responsiveness being widely generalized in the depressive patient. This reaction "is generally of biological value. Moreover, . . . depression should be regarded as transient, and persisting only if it is perpetuated by an external cause." 17 references.—C. L. Winder.

7321. Delay, Jean; Cloutier, F.; Lainé, B., & Schmitz, B. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris, France.) Les séquelles mentales du coma posthypoglycémique. (Mental sequelae of posthypoglycemic coma.) *Encéphale*, 1952, 6, 520-526.—The authors report in detail 2 female patients age 29 and 25 respectively who had shown mental symptoms for several years and had undergone various shock therapies 5 years earlier. During a recent course of insulin shock therapy the first patient developed a posthypoglycemic coma on the 30th treatment day, the second patient on the third treatment day. The first patient recovered and has had no recurrence of her psychiatric difficulties. The second patient, after 10 days of coma, has not recovered beyond a vegetative level. Related observations by other authors are discussed. 20 references.—M. L. Simmel.

7322. Dimitrijević, D. T. La notion de schizasthénie et son aspect clinique. (The notion of schizasthenia and its clinical aspect.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1(3), 273-299.—It is attempted to isolate from the very broad domain of schizophrenia a special group which up to now belonged on the one hand to schizophrenia and on the other to the neurotic maladies—namely schizasthenia in which asthenia or weakness of constitution and/or of constitutional origin is the chief symptom. 4 cases of schizasthenia are presented and an attempt is made to give a generic picture of the malady.—F. C. Sumner.

7323. Guntrip, H. A study of Fairbairn's theory of schizoid reactions. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 86-103.—The schizoid "feels a deep dread of entering into real personal relationships." He feels at once "impelled into" relationships because of

"infantile and absolute dependence" and "driven out again by fear either of exhausting . . . [the] love-object by demands . . . or else losing . . . [his] individuality by over-dependence and identification. . . . The schizoid feels faced with utter loss, and the destruction of both ego and object, whether in a relationship or out of it. . . . The only real solution is the dissolving of identification and the maturing of the personality. . . ."—C. L. Winder.

7324. Guyot, Paul. Injections intra-cérébrales et psychoses: un an d'essais thérapeutiques. (Intra-cerebral injections and psychoses: a year of therapeutic experiments.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1, 547-564.—Results of a year's study of the therapeutic effects of intra-cerebral injections are reported as follows: favorable in certain depressive, asthenic, obsessional, presenile, schizophrenic states; interruptive to their evolution in so called chronic hallucinatory and delusional psychoses. The conditions of the experiment, the technique, mechanism of action, physiological effects are also reported.—F. C. Sumner.

7325. Ibor, Lopez. Manic-depressive psychosis and anxiety. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 269-286.—The great timopathic circle ought to include endogenous melancholia and endogenous manias, anxious timopathy (feeling of dissolution of personality), diencephalosis, and forms of asthenia so far classified with the asthenic psychopathy or constitutional neurasthenia. These syndromes are phasic and hereditary, and connected with perturbations of diencephalic regulations. Psychotherapy plays a secondary role. Best results are obtained with vegetative shocks and intravenous acetylcholine. 23 references.—D. Prager.

7326. Katan, M. Further remarks about Schreber's hallucinations. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 429-432.—The function of Schreber's hallucination during psychosis was to ward off the danger that could not be fought successfully by depersonalization or by anxiety attacks.—G. Elias.

7327. Manfredini, Jurandyr. O teste de Rorschach e a esquizofrenia inicial. (The Rorschach test and incipient schizophrenia.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(9), 97-111.—A 22-year old patient with only vague neurotic complaints and no definite clinical evidence of deterioration was diagnosed by means of the Rorschach test as having incipient or latent schizophrenia. Of the 20 signs listed by Klopfer and Kelley, 15 were present.—F. C. Sumner.

7328. Miller, Rutledge. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Mental symptoms from myxedema. *J. Lab. clin. Med.*, 1952, 40, 267-270.—Case histories are presented of 2 patients committed to mental institutions as manic depressive and acute depressive but who were promptly relieved of their psychoses by thyroid administration and are considered to have been myxedematous. In both cases the basal metabolism rates were low, minus 17% and minus 41%, but other signs of myxedema were absent. Frank or masked myxedema should be suspected in patients with drastic personality changes or in

those suspected of having a true psychosis.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

7329. Moloney, James Clark. Some simple cultural factors in the etiology of schizophrenia. *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 163-183.—In concluding a lengthy discussion, the author states that "the early experience of the mother at his anus might make the difference at some later point in [the child's] life between his being afflicted with a psychosomatic disorder rather than a psychotic disorder. If both ends of the infant are neglected, the head end and the anal end, then one might predict the immediate development of marasmus, or a later schizophrenic disintegration of the ego." 25 references.—S. M. Amatora.

7330. Mookerjee, Krishnachandra. Studies in word-association test. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 49-57.—The word-association test records of mental patients suffering from either schizophrenia or depression are analyzed to discover the diagnostic value of the test. The depressives tend to give more popular reactions than the other group. They also show generalized slowness. The words most difficult from the response point of view are not the same for the two groups. Percentages of association disturbances on the traumatic and non-traumatic words for the depressives fairly correspond with each other. This, however, is not true with the schizophrenics.—G. E. Bird.

7331. Nobre de Melo, A. L. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) Fenomenologia da esquizofrenia. (Phenomenology of schizophrenia.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(9), 74-92.—Phenomenological descriptions of schizophrenia by Jaspers, Gruhle, Bumke, Mayer-Gross, Kretschmer, Berze, Binswanger, Kurt Schneider, Carl Schneider, Minkowski are compared with particular reference to what is primary and what is secondary. The phenomenology by Carl Schneider reproduced in some detail is accepted as the best by the present author who makes some annotations.—F. C. Sumner.

7332. Nunberg, Herman. Discussion of M. Katan's paper on Schreber's hallucinations. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 454-456.—Katan's emphasis of the fact that Schreber's schizophrenic hallucinations dealt with the same material as that occupying him in his prepsychotic (neurotic) state shows that psychotic hallucinations can originate in both actual and historical reality (i.e., "historical" truth in which mankind actually believed in the past). What the ancient man and the schizophrenic believe consciously the neurotic believes unconsciously.—G. Elias.

7333. Ødegård, Ornulv. The excess mortality of the insane. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 353-367.—Excess mortality is particularly high during the initial stages of a mental illness, irrespective of age or of psychiatric diagnosis. The disturbed behavior of the more active phases of any mental illness plus undernutrition are more important than the constitution and the hypothetical specific process

factor in the production of excess mortality.—*D. Prager.*

7334. Pisarnitskaia, A. M. Katamnez bol'nykh shizofrenii, lechennykh metodami aktivnoi terapii. (Catamnesis of schizophrenic patients, treated by methods of active therapy.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 84-85.—Follow-up studies show that insulin therapy is superior to that of electroshock.—*I. D. London.*

7335. Rosenfeld, H. Transference-phenomena and transference analysis in an acute catatonic schizophrenic patient. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 457-463.—Unlike Freud, who believed that schizophrenics could not enter transferences because they regress to autoerotic levels which were deemed to be free of object relations, Melanie Klein has shown that individuals are capable of object relations from birth and that, therefore, schizophrenics can develop transferences. Furthermore, schizophrenic withdrawal is not just autoerotic regression but often projective identification (Klein) with the cathected object. 28 references.—*G. Elias.*

(See also abstracts 6912, 6915, 6920, 6922, 6923, 6925, 6926, 6927)

PSYCHONEUROSES

7336. Blau, Abram. In support of Freud's syndrome of "actual" anxiety neurosis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 363-372.—Anxiety neurosis is a distinct nosological entity which is precipitated by situational factors and differs from true psychoneurosis, which is situationless. Treatment of anxiety neurosis often calls for manipulation of the environment, and for reassurance; while psychoneurotic patients should be treated by longer and deeper psychoanalysis.—*G. Elias.*

7337. Jonas, A. D. Hypothyroidism and neurotic depression. *Amer. Practit. Dig. Treatm.*, 1952, 3(2), 103-105.—A case of neurotic depression is presented showing signs of subclinical myxoedema. Following administration of thyroid hormone the depression which was at first thought psychogenic disappeared.—*F. C. Sumner.*

7338. Layton, Charles A., Jr., & Bailey, Perry W. Refractive problems in malingering and hysterical amblyopia. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1953, 44, 205-208.—Tests are evaluated and methods given to aid in the identification of hysterical amblyopes and malingerers.—*D. Shaad.*

7339. Loewald, Hans W. The problem of defence and the neurotic interpretation of reality. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 444-449.—Psychoanalysis has unwittingly taken over much of the obsessive neurotic's experience and conception of reality as "objective" reality. It is necessary to aim for understanding of the dynamic nature of reality. As we distinguish between normal integration and defensive integration, the difference between a hostile alien reality imposed on the infant and the dynamic reality which grows with the individual will become clearer.—*G. Elias.*

7340. Solomon, Irwin. A case of neurasthenia. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 41-64.—At the clinical conference of Hillside Hospital on March 2, 1952, the case of a 24 year old white Jewish woman was presented and discussed, with a psychological and social service report. Discussants differ on the applicability of the classic diagnosis of neurasthenia.—*C. T. Bever.*

7341. v. Dittfurth, Hoimar. Über die Neurose als Syndrom. (Neurosis as a syndrome.) *Nervenarzt*, 1952, 23, 450-455.—"From the side of psychoanalysis, the possibility of interpreting the symptomatology of an illness psychologically is frequently taken to indicate a psychogenic origin for the underlying illness. The justification for this assumption is questionable from another side. The history is presented of a patient with a psychogenic disturbance in walking whose condition shows all the essential features of a true Freudian neurosis, and which is therefore psychologically explicable. Nevertheless, a more precise pathogenetic analysis reveals that the cause of the disturbance was a concomitant subdepressive disturbance of mood." The author advances this case in support of the view that neurosis is not an illness, but a syndrome.—*E. W. Eng.*

PSYCHOSOMATICS

7342. Adatia, M. D. Psycho-somatic problems in gynaecological and obstetrical practice. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1952, 13, 182-191.—Methods tried by the author in treating gynaecological complaints include suggestion, mental catharsis, narcotherapy, cardiozol convulsive therapy, insulin shock, and re-education; brief case reports are cited. Psychiatric training for gynaecologist is recommended over psychiatric referral.—*R. A. Schaefer.*

7343. Bahnmann, F. Seelisches Leid an den Zähnen erkennbar. (Psychological suffering recognizable on one's teeth.) *Psychol. Hefte*, 1952, No. 7/8, 142-144.—Paradentosis is considered a neurotic symptom, the result of unconscious muscular pressure upon the teeth and supporting bone structure, or of persistent tongue pressure. The doctor can tell from a glance at the teeth of refugees, war widows, bomb-victims, etc. that they had to "grit their teeth to see it through."—*A. P. Katzenstein.*

7344. Chambers, William N. (Dartmouth Med. Sch., Hanover, N. H.), & Reiser, Morton F. Emotional stress in the precipitation of congestive heart failure. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 38-60.—Detailed medical and psychiatric study, documented by case reports, of 25 "heart" patients ranging in age from 30 to 83, indicated that in 76% emotional stress played a major role. This datum indicates that emotional factors are more common in episodes of cardiac decompensation than heretofore believed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

7345. Fertig, H. H., Olmsted, F., & Corcoran, A. C. The fusion frequency of flicker in hypertension. *Amer. Heart J.*, 1952, 44, 261-267.—In 50

healthy adults (av. age 30.5 years) the mean F.F.F. was 34.3 cycles per sec., in 29 hypertensives (av. age 42.5 years), 32.0 c. p. s. The difference was statistically significant and was considered greater than could be accounted for by the existing differences in ages of the 2 groups. A group of 9 normal adults, tested under somewhat different conditions, had a F.F.F. of 37.3 when breathing room air and 37.2 at 80% arterial oxygen saturation while the means of 10 hypertensives were 35.0 and 34.1 (statistically non-significant difference between the 2 groups). The depressed F.F.F. of hypertensive patients during control periods is attributed to organic changes in the retinocortical system, not to marginal ischemic anoxia or vasospasm.—*J. Brožek.*

7346. Germer, Rolf. *Aktive Psychotherapie in der Psychosomatik.* (Active psychotherapy in psychosomatic illness.) *Psychol. Hefte*, 1952, No. 7/8, 125-129.—Formulates 3 laws to account for the effect of suggestion: (1) law of inertia; (2) law of resonance according to which suggestion is only effective when it finds resonance in existing engrams; (3) law of intensity postulates increasing strength of suggestion from verbal stimulus over optical. Methods of suggestion are described which are said to permit a rapid treatment of psychopathic conditions and yet avoid the disadvantage of an exclusively symptomatic cure. This includes various forms of waking-suggestions, hypnotherapy, narco-synthesis, meditation, creative expression in arts and crafts and "Psychagogik" (educational guidance).—*A. P. Katzenstein.*

7347. Gonzales Enriques, Raul. (*U. Mexico, Mexico City.*) *Psicogenesis de los sintomas corporales.* (Psychogenesis of bodily symptoms.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(7), 36-47.—Basic notions supporting the psychogenic theory of bodily ailments are reviewed: (1) affective equivalents; (2) expression of unconscious effects by way of hormonal chemical changes; (3) physical results of unconscious activities such as habits imposed by unconscious impulses; (4) conversion; (5) personality type; (6) physiological components of emotional conduct; (7) the role of environment and culture; (8) psychic trauma; (9) the role of pathological antecedents.—*F. C. Sumner.*

7348. Jores, A. *Vorbemerkung zu der Arbeit von A. Pontius "Graphologischer Beitrag zur Charakterstruktur des Asthmikers."* (Preface to A. Pontius' article "Graphological contribution to the character-structure of asthmatics.") *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 18-19.—Jores' own experience independently corroborates Pontius' findings with reference to the character structure of asthmatics. Certain constitutional and characterological predispositions have to be present in a person who becomes an asthmatic; moreover, the illness becomes manifest only when specific psychic and bodily situations are also present.—*E. Ochs.*

7349. Kubie, Lawrence S. (*New York Psychoanalytic Inst.*) *The central representation of the symbolic process in psychosomatic disorders.* *Psy-*

chosom. Med., 1953, 15, 1-7.—The thesis is developed and documented by recourse to clinical and experimental findings that the conversion of tensions, as experienced, into somatic disturbances can best be accounted for on the basis of the integration of symbolic functions by the "visceral brain" (rhinencephalon).—*L. A. Pennington.*

7350. Millet, John A. P., Lief, Harold, & Mittelmann, Bela. (*Columbia-Presbyterian Med. Center, New York.*) *Raynaud's disease; psychogenic factors and psychotherapy.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 61-65.—By recourse to protocols from 4 cases, digital vasospasms were found dynamically meaningful, overdetermined, and responsive to analytically oriented psychotherapy. "The attacks were elicited by guilt over repressed resentment or sexual strivings with a consequent fear of retribution." Survey of the literature indicated only 3 cases previously to have been treated by some form of psychotherapy.—*L. A. Pennington.*

7351. Moulton, R.; Even, S., & Thieman, W. (*Columbia U., New York.*) *Emotional factors in periodontal disease.* *J. oral Surg. oral Med. oral Path.*, 1952, 5, 833-860.—Various types of periodontal disease were correlated between degree and type of oral breakdown and the personality pattern with its degree and type of breakdown. In the 18 cases studied, the evidence presented seems to indicate a definite relation between acute anxiety states, a life situation of conflict, and oral tissue reaction in the form of a periodontal disease. The best results in treatment were obtained in the younger age group where local periodontal treatment was combined with the appropriate psychiatric treatment.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

7352. Pontius, Anneliese A. *Graphologischer Beitrag zur Charakterstruktur des Asthmikers.* (Graphological contribution to the character structure of asthmatics.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 20-31.—After a discussion of the limitations of the method, the dominant character traits found in a group of 80 patients with bronchial asthma, personally unknown to the graphologist, are described. Frequently encountered variations are discussed. In general, the asthmatic is sensitive, receptive, passive, anxious, repressed, and self-preoccupied rather than active, outgoing, energetic, self-assured, and balanced. The character structure is influenced by psychologically rooted as well as by physiologically determined anxiety. 18 references.—*E. Ochs.*

7353. Tschernow, M. W. *Der Wehenschmerz und die Psychoprophylaxe der Schmerzen unter der Geburt im Lichte der Lehre I. P. Pawlows von der höchsten Nerventätigkeit.* (Labor pain and the psychological prophylaxis of pain during delivery in the light of Pavlov's teachings on the highest nervous functioning.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 355-361.—The theories and findings of Pavlov and his school, particularly of the second signal-system are discussed with reference to the problems of pain. Verbal suggestion, "the

typical conditioned reflex of man," is suggested as valuable in obstetric practice on the basis of theory, "admitting, that this problem requires further, most serious study by physiologists and clinicians."—C. T. Bever.

7354. Vles, S. J., & Groen, J. Resultaten van een psychologisch onderzoek van een aantal volwassen asthmapatienten met behulp van de Behn-Rorschachproef. (Results of a psychological investigation of a group of adult patients with bronchial asthma with the use of the Behn-Rorschach test). *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 464-483.—The results were compared with a group of healthy persons of similar age distribution and social status and also with a group of patients suffering from tuberculosis and a group of patients suffering from other respiratory diseases. Statistically significant differences between the asthmatics and the healthy control group were found. Some of these characteristics were also encountered among the patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and the other respiratory diseases. Generally speaking all three groups of patients showed neurotic traits in their Rorschach psychogram.—(Courtesy of *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*)

(See also abstract 7222)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

7355. Cruickshank, Eric K. (U. Coll., St. Andrew, Jamaica, B. W. I.) Dietary neuropathies. *Vitam. & Horm.*, 1952, 10, 1-45.—This is a review (some 150 references) of pathological changes in the nervous tissue in which the chemical disturbances result principally from a deficiency of substances necessary for normal nerve cell metabolism.—J. Brožek.

7356. Diatkine, R. Étude typologique de l'épilepsie. (Typological study of epilepsy.) *Rec. Inst. nat. Hyg.*, 1952, 4, 883-899.—Studies on 75 epileptics with a Rorschach test and on 50 with somatometric methods (Kretschmers's typology) are described.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

7357. Elithorn, Alick; Piercy, Malcolm F., & Crosskey, Margaret A. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.) Some mechanisms of tactile localization revealed by a study of leucotomized patients. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 272-282.—Tactile localization on the fingers was examined in 22 patients (ages 21-64 years) before and after prefrontal leucotomy. "Although the frequency of gross errors was increased post-operatively similar errors were made before operation, and it was concluded that the operation impaired an imperfect skill in an essentially non-specific manner." The direction of errors was found to be a function of the stimulation site which is "consistent with the hypothesis that normal tactile localization in man occurs through the intermediary of certain dimensions of orientation or concepts."—M. L. Simmel.

7358. Fisher, Edison D., & Mann, Leslie B. (White Memorial Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) Shift

of writing function to minor hemisphere at the age of seventy-two years; report of a case with advanced left cerebral atrophy. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1952, 17, 194-196.—A neurological study of an elderly woman whose apraxia consequent to cerebral atrophy was compensated for by an easy shift in writing is reported.—L. A. Pennington.

7359. Gilliat, R. W., & Pratt, R. T. C. (Middlesex Hosp., London, Eng.) Disorders of perception and performance in a case of right-sided cerebral thrombosis. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 264-271.—"A right-sided cerebral thrombosis in a woman aged 62 gave rise to a left-sided hemiplegia and hemianopia, with profound left-sided sensory loss. An initial anosognosia was followed by a detached attitude to her disability. During the stage of profound left-sided sensory loss noxious stimuli to the left side gave rise to restlessness and uneasiness, with tachycardia, rise in blood pressure, pupillary dilatation, and deepening of respiration but without any conscious recognition of the stimulus. . . . During the stage of recovery vertical reading was performed better than horizontal reading. Visual-spatial agnosia was a marked feature of the illness, and outlasted neglect of the left half of space."—M. L. Simmel.

7360. Kamenskaja, V. M. Fiziologicheskie issledovaniâ karkovol deiatel'nosti pri otdalennykh posledstviâkh travm golovnogo mozga. (Physiological investigations of cortical activity in cases of non-immediate after-effects of brain traumata.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(2), 11-20.—By utilization of electroencephalograms and conditioned vascular reflexes it is shown that the non-immediate after-effects of brain traumata involve "weakness of the stimulatory process and predominance of inhibition" with "striking inertness of the latter." This inhibition is "defensive-protective" inasmuch as it protects the already "traumatically weakened brain from further exhaustion."—I. D. London.

7361. Martin, P. Corrélations électrologiques et cliniques dans l'étude de l'épilepsie; unité et pluralité de l'épilepsie traditionnelle. (Electrical and clinical correlations in the study of epilepsy; unity and plurality of traditional epilepsy.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1(1), 1-41.—Correlations between electroencephalographic and actual clinical data in epilepsy are presented which show 3 mechanisms of attacks: (1) a cortical attack which may involve indirectly the diencephalon; (2) an attack directly diencephalic; (3) an attack rhinencephalic or hippocampofalciform which may involve the diencephalon through anatomo-physiological vicinity or contiguity.—F. C. Sumner.

7362. Millman, C. Guy, & Whittick, J. W. A sex-linked variant of gargoylism. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 253-259.—"In three generations of an English family, four and possibly five cases of gargoylism, in which corneal opacity was lacking, are described. All five subjects were males and they appeared to inherit the condition as

a sex-linked recessive character. The necropsy findings in one of these cases are described." 12 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

7363. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. A selective bibliography on cerebral palsy. Chicago: Author, 1953. 58 p. Gratis.—372 annotated or abstracted references on cerebral palsy arranged in 32 subject categories including etiology, mental hygiene, parent education, psychological tests, speech correction, and vocational guidance. List of selected periodicals. Author index.—*C. M. Louttit.*

7364. Richards, T. W. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) Personality of the convulsive patient in military service. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(14), No. 346, 23 p.—Study of 72 convulsive patients in a U. S. Naval Hospital. On psychological test performance the convulsive patients differed "among themselves as much as they differ from the controls (or the population generally)." On the MMPI and in the general intellectual level of performance the convulsives did not differ from a general population sample. However, performance on Digits and Arithmetic in the W-B they did reveal "anxiety which presumably serves to reduce in general their effectiveness in the mental test situation." Personality studies on the MMPI and Rorschach suggest that the ego structure of the convulsive patient is primarily extratensive. 22 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7365. Sanguineti, I., & Guareschi, A. (Milano U., Italy.) Contributo allo studio elettroencefalografico delle encefaliti. (Contribution to the electroencephalographic study of encephalitis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 550-583.—After an introduction giving the present status of electroencephalographic studies in cases of encephalitis, the author presents in detail 5 cases (4 young patients 7-11 years old, and one woman 43 years old). The results show that: (1) in cases of encephalitis the electroencephalograms usually do not present specific characteristics; in very serious cases the frequency of the basic rhythm is greatly reduced; (2) in general there is a certain correlation between the gravity of clinical symptomatology and electric anomalies; (3) electroencephalographic anomalies have diagnostic value. 36 references.—*A. Manoil.*

7366. Yahn, Mário; Mattos Pimenta, A., Szteling, Gecel L., & Guinsberg, A. Meyer. (L'Hôpital de Juquery, São Paulo, Brazil.) Leucotomie temporale. (Temporal leucotomy.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(9), 65-73.—Results of temporal leucotomy on 42 chronic women epileptics at the Juquery Hospital are reported. 66.6% of the cases showed favorable psychological modifications after the operation, particularly as to the affective and social adaptability. Intelligence level was rarely improved, in fact tended to decrease. French and English summaries.—*P. C. Sumner.*

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

7367. Banerji, S. N. Language for the deaf. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 133-140.—The average deaf child is not inferior to the average hearing child, although the mind of the former is more difficult of access. Language is the pivot around which his training revolves. Sign language is not a sufficient vehicle of thought. In teaching the deaf to read, the more avenues of approach the stronger will be the impression—such as print-reading, writing, speech, and lip reading. Better language for the deaf is the foundation on which to build the upper structure of his education.—*G. E. Bird.*

7368. Barker, Louise S., Schoggen, Maxine; Schoggen, Phil, & Barker, Roger G. The frequency of physical disability in children: a comparison of three sources of information. *Child Developm.*, 1952, 23, 215-226.—The investigation was to obtain the attitude of laymen, teachers, and physicians as sources of information regarding the frequency of physical disability in children. It was also to make a census of physically disabled children in one county in Kansas. The author concludes the best informants were teachers, whose information provided 76.5% of the total number of disabled children discovered. Laymen reported 42.1% and physicians 17.7%.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7369. Fiedler, Miriam Forster. (Clarke Sch. Deaf, Northampton, Mass.) A study of the socioeconomic status of a group of public school children with hearing defects. *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 193-198.—The number and kind of social agency contacts of 50 children, aged 6-13 years, with defective hearing and 50 matched controls with normal hearing, were studied. The author concludes that the great majority of these young public school children with hearing defects were under-privileged in every sense of the word. Also, that the problem of conservation of hearing in young children is seen as part of a larger and more fundamental program of social hygiene, planning and education.—*S. M. Amatora.*

7370. Horton, Evelyn. The physically and mentally handicapped in industry. *Welfare Bull.*, 1953, 44(1), 20-23.—A medical rehabilitation consultant in the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation discusses the problems with which institutions treating the physically and mentally handicapped persons must cope in rehabilitating their patients to self-support and achievement. Industry's demands are practically identical for both the normal and the handicapped and should be kept in mind while training the disabled for employment. Community resources outside the institution can play a part in reducing the social and economic waste of disabled manpower.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . Handicapped.)

7371. Lesser, Marion S., & Darling, Robert C. Factors prognostic for vocational rehabilitation among the physically handicapped. *Arch. phys. Med. Rehabil.*, 1953, 34, 73-81.—This article reports information obtained through the follow-up investigation of 531 former patients of the Institute

for the Crippled and Disabled. Data on social, marital, vocational, and physical status were collected. The relationships between the factors of sex, education, and intelligence and employment were explored. One factor in particular, appears to have a consistent influence on employment—time, coupled with practical experience "out in the world," helps the disabled person to compensate for his disabilities, allowing him to achieve economic and social independence.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

7372. Maule, H. G. A report on a study of the rehabilitation services of Great Britain. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 225-233.—A study of some of the rehabilitation services offered under public, private, and military auspices, led to three main criticisms: (1) the tendency to group all persons with a specific disability as being alike; (2) the orientation is too heavily in the direction of physical handicap, with insufficient attention paid to occupational abilities; and (3) the widespread reluctance to test any theories or to scientifically examine procedures.—G. S. Speer.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

7373. Burton, William H. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) The guidance of learning activities; a summary of the principles of teaching based upon the growth of the learner. (2nd ed.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1952. xii, 737 p. \$5.00.—Part I deals with the principles of learning, using the student's experience, his present knowledge, and interests as the starting point. Part II treats the relationship between teacher and learner. Part III is concerned with the organization of the setting for learning including the planning, development, and analysis of the learning unit. Part IV considers the improvement of techniques common to traditional and modern teaching methods, with emphasis on the measurement, evaluation and diagnosis of learning outcomes and learning difficulties. (See 19: 243.)—E. L. Gaier.

7374. Havighurst, Robert J., & Rodgers, Robert R. The role of motivation in attendance at post-high-school educational institutions. In *Hollinshead, B. S., Who should go to college*, (see 27: 7375), 135-165.—The proposition that the probability of college attendance is determined by mental ability, social expectation, individual motivation, financial ability, and propinquity is discussed with reference to a typical small city of the Middle West.—M. Murphy.

7375. Hollinshead, Byron S. Who should go to college. New York: Columbia University Press, 1952. xvi, 190 p. \$3.00.—Among the leading questions considered in this study prepared for the Commission on Financing Higher Education are: who attends college (approximately 50% of those who enter the first grade are graduated from high school and of those graduated from high school about 35% go to college, although less than 50% of these complete a 4 year college course); why do they go (motivation, or lack of it, has more to do with

attendance than any other factor); who should have the opportunity (the top quarter of the population); what would it cost (approximately \$226,000,000 which can be compared with the \$257,000,000 expended by the Federal Government in fiscal 1951 to farmers in the form of rewards for farm improvement).—M. Murphy.

7376. Lindgren, Henry C. (*San Francisco (Calif.) State Coll.*) The effect of the group on the behavior of the individual. *Education*, 1953, 73, 383-387.—The need today is an educational psychology which is concerned with the forces at work in the group situation which facilitate or prevent learning. After giving concrete examples of the problem and stating some principles involved in group reaction, the author concludes that if the principles be accepted, it is possible to work out strategies and techniques which will enable one to use the group situation to further his educational goals by utilizing the power which lies within the dynamic qualities of the group.—S. M. Amatora.

7377. Wigren, Harold E. What is an educational TV program? *Educ. Screen*, 1952, 31, 420-422; 435-437.—If an educational TV program is to qualify as a meaningful learning situation, it should attain at least the following ten qualities. It should: (1) have an educational purpose; (2) provide the possibility of continuity; (3) present an educational philosophy consistent with democratic values; (4) be built upon needs and problems of viewers; (5) serve as a means of growth and development for the individual who views it; (6) involve the viewer as a participant; (7) be thought-provoking; (8) be presented in an atmosphere of objectivity; (9) be flexible in design and approach; (10) must communicate clearly and effectively. These points are all elaborated with specific recommendations.—E. W. J. Faison.

SCHOOL LEARNING

7378. Davis, Hubert J. Teaching reading the A-V way. *Educ. Screen*, 1952, 31, 417-419.—The author discusses the role audio-visual materials play in the teaching of reading. He points out that projected pictures bridge the gap in experience and language comprehension and increase the motivation and attention necessary to good reading skill. Specific films for different grade levels are mentioned. There are also many non-projected A-V aids such as pictures, flannelboards, tachistoscopes, tape recorders and phonographs which are important in the teaching of reading. Recommendations for their use are given.—E. W. J. Faison.

7379. Hourd, Marjorie L. Some emotional aspects of learning. London: Wm. Heinemann Ltd., 1951. 81 p. 6s.—A collection of essays dealing with some emotional aspects of learning as viewed from the teacher's chair. The role of creative expression is stressed as a way of expressing what is felt by the child or learner. The problem of leading the learner into being able to express himself in this manner is stressed.—J. A. Stern.

7380. Ketcham, Warren A. Experimental tests of principles of developmental anatomy and neuro-anatomy as applied to the pedagogy of reading. *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 186-192.—For the experiment, 32 boys, aged 87 to 126 months, and seriously retarded in reading achievement, were divided into comparable experimental and control groups. Training in posture, breathing, phonation, articulation, and substitution of the secondary sensation of vision of symbol for fusion of the primary sensory perceptions of organic sensation, kinesthesia, hearing, and vision of moment was given to an experimental group and withheld from a control group. The two groups were used to test the proposition that the human language process can be described in terms of a developmental continuum. Results showed a small but evident tendency toward unification of growth in the experimental group.—S. M. Amatora.

7381. Mouly, George J. (U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.) Effects of a remedial reading program on academic grades at the college level. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 459-466.—The 106 students who successfully completed a course in remedial reading at the U. of Miami made significantly better improvement in course standing, as indicated by honor-point ratio, than did the total control group of 164 students who scored equally low on the initial reading test but did not take the remedial course. The author suggests that motivational factors or "personality characteristics" may need to be considered in evaluating the effects of a remedial reading program. There appears to be no evidence that a student's academic gain, if he takes the remedial course, is related to the ratio between his original scores on a reading test and on A.C.E.—E. B. Mallory.

7382. Natalis, E. L'écriture, un problème psychophysiologique. (Handwriting a psycho-physiological problem.) *Nouv. Rev. Pedag.*, 1952, 8, 46-53.—The teaching of handwriting should take account of several psycho-physiological principles, such as the structure of the hand, the relative proportions of fingers, myopia, the mental level, affective conflicts, etc.—R. Piret.

7383. Pitts, Raymond J. (Fort Valley (Ga.) State Coll.) Relationships between functional competence in mathematics and reading grade levels, mental ability, and age. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 486-492.—Based on the scores of 210 girls in 17 Negro high schools in Georgia, a study was made to determine the intercorrelations of four variables, mathematical competence, reading ability, IQ and age. The Davis Test of Functional Competence, the Iowa Silent Reading Test and Otis' Gamma Test were used. A correlation of .78 was found between reading grade levels and Gamma IQ's. The Davis Test of Functional Mathematical Competence shows significant correlation with reading grade levels even when IQ and age are partialled out, but the Davis Test score and IQ are not significantly correlated when reading scores and age are partialled out.—E. B. Mallory.

7384. Thompson, John Compton. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) An analysis of the factors affecting the achievement of undergraduate men majoring in physical education at the State University of Iowa. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.*, 1952, 23, 417-427.—The purpose of this investigation was "to determine the factors which cause undergraduate men majoring in physical education at the State Univ. of Iowa to succeed or fail in their work." A questionnaire study, somatotype study, a battery of 17 motor achievement tests and numerous other factors were compared and five of the evaluative procedures appear to be predictive of achievement resulting in continuation or withdrawal from the training program. These include professional attitudes, ratings on the endomorphic scale, scores on entrance examination, academic scholarship, personality ratings by advisors.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

(See also abstract 7062)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

7385. Buck, Roy C. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Acquaintance positions in the group. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1952, 37, 33-36.—Data were collected from the entire student body, 111, of a small rural junior-senior high school. Each student checked every other person on the basis of 6 categories of acquaintance, ranging from non-acquaintance to strong friendship. Results show that agreement was lacking between the student's definition of his acquaintance pattern in the school group and the group's definition of its acquaintance with the individual student. Of the 111, 46 underestimated themselves and 65 overestimated their position with regard to acquaintance.—S. M. Amatora.

7386. Cassel, Russell N., & Saugstad, Randolph G. Level of aspiration and sociometric distance. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 318-325.—155 sixth and eighth grade pupils were randomly selected from Western public schools. Popularity "appears to be directly related to the irreality dimension of the individual's personality. The irreality dimension of the personality may be a function of the psycho-sexual development of the individual which is susceptible to radical and significant change near the onset of the puberty cycle of the individual. This may account for the significant differences between the sixth and eighth grades."—J. H. Bunzel.

7387. Lee, Margie Robinson. (E. C. Brown Trust, Portland, Ore.) Background factors related to sex information and attitudes. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 467-485.—The Opinion Survey, a ten-item attitude scale designed for group use, was used to measure liberal or conservative attitudes toward sex education at home and at school. Questions were also asked about sources of sex information and about certain facts regarding the individual's background. Knowledge of sex facts was tested by a 50-item multiple choice test of formal sex knowledge, emphasizing correct vocabulary. Data obtained

from 624 Oregon high school students were analysed to show relationships between attitudes and amount of information, and to indicate the influence of background factors such as the various sources of information, religious affiliation, and mother's occupation.—*E. B. Mallory.*

7388. McKeachie, W. J. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Lipstick as a determiner of first impressions of personality: an experiment for the general psychology course. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 241-244.—A simple rating experiment in which men rated girls which "required little expenditure of time, was of great intrinsic interest to the students, and the results of which were useful in the discussion of halo effects, differences in frames of reference of raters, degree of reliability, projections, and other characteristics of ratings."—*J. C. Franklin.*

7389. Maisonneuve, Jean. Recherches expérimentales sur les cadres socio-affectifs. (Experimental research on socio-affective structures.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 13, 132-155.—A comparison between 2 groups of 30 students (4th Year) studying and boarding in a college located in a small town, in France (Pop. 10,000). Methods: (1) Sociometric tests; (2) investigation of the microsociological structure and of depth-levels as suggested by G. Gurvitch; (3) questionnaires; (4) "phenomenological" interviews on the meaning of special rituals, attitudes, etc. Tests were administered in November, and a re-test was obtained in March. Situational factors (pre-groups and vicinity) had a much greater structural influence than personal affinity. It was indicated that strong and personalized mutual selections, as well as authoritarian leadership, had a negative correlation with group cohesion.—*G. Dufresne.*

7390. Maisonneuve, J. Selective choices and propinquity. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 135-140.—Motives and the nature of sympathies existing between two classes of a French boarding school were explored. Questionnaires on social background as well as on affinities were used, in addition to slightly directive interviews. It was found that propinquity could be linked to the choice pattern. Further sociometric tests and sociodramas will evaluate the results of the developments.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

7391. Ormian, H. The attitude of Israel high-school students toward Mendelev. *Yivo Annu. Jewish soc. Sci.*, 1950, 5, 292-312.—The attitude of secondary school "students in Israel toward one of the classic portrayals of the Jewish village, Mendelev" was systematically studied as a part of their attitude toward cultural values. Youth in Israel have, in the main, a positive attitude toward novels describing the East-European Jewish village (especially toward Mendelev's work) because of its important Jewish values, due to Mendelev's talent in portraying Jewish life, also as an emotional reaction to the recent catastrophe. But, on the other hand, the mode of life described by Mendelev sometimes evokes aversion and an ambivalent attitude.—*H. Ormian.*

7392. Rauch, S. V. Une maladie scolaire enquête pédagogique. (Pedagogical inquiry into a school malady.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1952, 8, 11-24.—Extensive inquiry into cheating in school examinations by means of a questionnaire, to which 1690 pupils replied, in Belgium, at Luxembourg and in France. The most frequent motives for cheating are laziness, deceit, or friendship. Imitation, as well, plays a large part. The remedy consists in developing loyalty and a sense of justice and responsibility.—*R. Piret.*

7393. Stephenson, Chester M. (*Miami U., Oxford, O.*) The relation between the attitudes toward Negroes of white college students and the college or school in which they are registered. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 197-204.—Results of selected administration of attitude tests to men and women students at Miami University indicate that only in the School of Education were Senior attitudes more favorable toward Negroes than were Freshman attitudes. Men in Arts and Science and in Business Administration "should be the first to receive the attention of intergroup education" being least favorable in their attitudes toward Negroes.—*J. C. Franklin.*

7394. Willerman, Ben, & Swanson, Leonard. An ecological determinant of differential amounts of sociometric choices within college sororities. *Sociometry*, 1952, 15, 326-329.—A questionnaire distributed among 19 sororities on a large university campus showed, as was expected, that more friendships are formed among house members than among persons living outside. However, "the low relationship among members of the sub-groups suggests that ecological differences are not important considerations."—*J. H. Bunzel.*

(See also abstract 7191)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

7395. Brunner, Josef. Über Schwererziehbare und Schwererziehbarkeit. (Theory and subjects of special education.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 228-232.—Summary of the causes and symptoms of educational difficulties. Four main symptoms are considered to be characteristic for all kinds of abnormal behaviors: emotional instability, inability of expressing one's emotions adequately, inadequacy of mental functions, and lack of any affective contact with the environment.—*M. H. Nagy.*

7396. Ehrsam, Elfriede. Entwurf zu einem Aufnahmeverfahren für die Umschulung schwachsinniger Kinder aus der Grund- in die Hilfsschule. (Sketch of an intake procedure for mentally defective children from a regular into a special school.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 371-375.—Test methods have been found unsatisfactory in the evaluation of questionably defective children. New psychological knowledge suggests the use of continuous observation. Particular weight is to be given to the findings of the regular school with special consideration of the

degree of performance retardation and of the behavior of the child. Anamnestic data about the environment and three hours' observation in the school setting assist in the intake procedure of a special school.—C. T. Bever.

7397. Lötscher, Lisbeth. Sind all Sonderschüler auch Schwererziehbare? (Are all special class children difficult to educate?) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 246-249.—Their mental retardation affects their whole personality so they are difficult to educate. However they respond better than those whose personality disorders arise directly from hereditary sources.—M. H. Nagy.

7398. Smitt, Kilian. Schwererziehbare, hoffnungslose Fälle? (Difficult, hopeless cases?) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 253-260.—Detailed analysis of some "hopeless" cases with good outcomes. In the treatment the author concentrates on the freeing of willingness to help and serve others.—M. H. Nagy.

7399. Ullmann, Charles A. Identification of maladjusted school children. *Publ. Hlth. Monogr.*, 1952, No. 7. 41 p.—Methods of identifying maladjusted school children were studied in the ninth grades of white high schools in Prince Georges County, Md. An original forced choice test for use by teachers was developed and used together with an adjustment level rating scale, a sociometric test for student use, and the California Test of Personality and the SRA Youth Inventory. 8% of the children were considered "severely maladjusted" by teachers. Interrelations among teacher rating and pupils' sex, sex differences among the variables, and between teacher ratings and clinician ratings are reported. 33 references.—C. M. Louttit.

7400. Widmer, Karl. Der Erziehungsauftrag an die Schule im Heim für schwererziehbare Kinder. (The educational goal of the residential school for difficult children.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 249-253.—The atmosphere has to be like that of a home where learning and getting along together result from the friendly interrelationship between "you" and "I."—M. H. Nagy.

7401. Witty, Paul. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The education of gifted children and youth. *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 35-39.—The report on education of gifted children which was accepted by the Congress of Parents and Teachers, teachers' colleges, and the American Association for Gifted Children. It traces conditions of neglect of the gifted from elementary school through college. A program is urged for their early identification and continuous study and guidance of them throughout their home and school careers.—J. K. Tabin.

(See also abstract 7367)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

7402. Anderson, Ruth E. (Mary Hardin-Baylor Coll., Belton, Texas.) An annotated bibliography of school and college information. *Bull. natl. Ass. Second. Sch. Principals*, 1952, 36, 170-208. (Re-

prints 35¢.)—175 annotated references to publications of a reference nature on schools and colleges. Covers the period 1948 to 1952 continuing an early list published in the same journal, 1948, pp. 90-115. Entries classified under headings: schools and colleges, general listings; for specialized training; geographical listings; educational guidance; student aid.—C. M. Louttit.

7403. Curran, Charles A. (St. Charles Coll., Columbus, O.) Guidance and counseling in education. *Education*, 1952, 73, 223-228.—Marking carefully the distinction between guidance and counseling, the author points out to the teacher exactly how each functions in bringing the child to a better life-adjustment, not only in the face of present problems, but also in giving him the where-with to meet and solve adequately his own future problems as they arise. After summarizing briefly the various types of guidance, some recent developments in personality guidance, and the various methods of guidance, the author discusses the skills in counseling. Counseling is primarily concerned with the assimilation process and the degree of self-knowledge and personal integration which the child achieves.—S. M. Amatora.

7404. Koenig, Frances G. Classroom teacher guidance in relation to learning activities. *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 40-46.—Demands must be attuned to group and individual differences. A teacher must consider unfavorable behavior patterns as symptoms with physical and/or emotional causes. Case examples are given of how teachers' insight helped children emotionally so that they could better learn and adjust socially.—J. K. Tabin.

7405. Ralston, Arlene. (Bd Educ., Philadelphia, Pa.) The case of "John Itch." *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 54-55.—Plea for school understanding of difficult children.—J. K. Tabin.

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

7406. Alarcón, Reynaldo. El desarrollo de la memoria verbal inmediata en niños y adolescentes de las clases populares de Lima. (Development of immediate verbal memory in children and adolescents among lower classes in Lima.) *Educación*, 1952, 7, 213-234.—The development of immediate verbal memory of 566 male subjects, within the age brackets of 6 to 16, in primary grades, was appraised employing 38 sentences of easy comprehension, but varying in the number of syllables from 12 to 34. The appraisal of mnemonic material employed permitted the construction of two standardized verbal memory tests, one on the basis of chronological age and the other according to school grades. In the first part of the investigation it was revealed that memory consistently increased from the 6-year to the 15-year level, starting to decline at age 16. Developmental curves on the basis of grade-level were more definite and regular than those based on chronological age.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

7407. Blumenfeld, Walter. *Experiencias con el Test Colectivo de Terman (revisión de Lima) en una época de desarrollo pedagógico tempestuoso.* (Experiences with Terman Group Test, Lima revision, in a period of vigorous and quick educational development.) *Educación*, 1952, 7, 195-212.—On the basis of a sample of 4,688 subjects in the first four years of secondary school (Peruvian educational ladder), to which Terman Group Test, Lima revision, was administered, it is recommended that caution be observed under present conditions in regard to its use and interpretation. Mental ages assigned for different achievements are generally too high. There is also the influence of local and educational differences in the various schools. The previous knowledge of the test by the subject should be taken also in consideration.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

7408. Frederiksen, Norman, & Schrader, W. B. (*Educ. Test. Serv., Princeton, N. J.*) The academic achievement of veteran and non-veteran students. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(15), No. 347, 52 p.—A comparative study of grades attained relative to ability by veterans versus non-veteran students is reported, based upon results obtained in 10 colleges. The comparisons were made between male veterans who entered in the fall of 1946 and male non-veterans entering the same time; a similar study was made on students entering the fall of 1945, and, finally, a comparison of a group of male veterans whose college training was interrupted by military service and who then returned to complete their college course with the best available control group. The results allow the investigators to conclude that on the whole "there is a tendency for veterans to achieve higher grades in relation to ability than do non-veteran students, but the magnitude of the difference is small."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7409. Hopka, Erich. (*St. John's Coll., Winfield, Kans.*) Correlation of college freshmen chemistry marks with some California Mental Maturity Test scores. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 55, 465-467.—Correlations are reported between scores on the California Test of Mental Maturity and grades in college freshman chemistry for 20 students. It is believed that students with a total IQ score of less than 110-120 do not do well in freshman chemistry, unless they have a particularly well-balanced test profile.—W. A. Varvel.

7410. Rahman, Habibul. Causes and prevention of the variability of examiners' marking. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 71-78.—Variability cannot be eliminated but it can be reduced by educating markers in the technique of the task. This includes discussions, tabulations, plotting curves of distribution, ranking pupils before marks are given, defining grades of ability, the use of standard tests, and the interpretation and understanding of letters and numbers in marking. The final mark should be the result of the collective evaluation of a group of examiners.—G. E. Bird.

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

7411. Amatora, Mary. (*St. Francis Coll., Ft. Wayne, Ind.*) Can elementary school children discriminate certain traits in their teachers? *Child Develpm.*, 1952, 23, 75-80.—Ratings of their teacher by some 1000 elementary school children in grades 4 through 8, in both public and private schools were secured. The scale used was the author's Diagnostic Teacher-Rating Scale. The article shows the profiles of the ratings given 7 teachers by their respective pupils. These show conclusively the discrimination on the part of the children for the various specific traits exhibited by their teachers.—S. M. Amatora.

7412. Beamer, George C., Pender, Francis Russell, & Parton, Norma West. (*North Texas State Coll., Denton.*) Selection of teachers of homemaking. *J. Home Econ.*, 1953, 45, 98-100.—In order to determine whether or not certain interests, aptitudes, and other characteristics are common to teachers of homemaking in public schools and to advanced undergraduate students planning to teach, a battery of tests was administered to enrollees in the School of Home Economics. Home economics' teachers and students had definite and similar interest and aptitude patterns, as shown by mean scores of 15 experienced teachers and 44 undergraduate students on the Kuder Preference Record and the Differential Aptitude Test Battery.—J. Elinson.

7413. Frierson, Marguerite Shepard. A study of mental health problems as they have related to turnover among one hundred forty-five elementary teachers. *Ohio State U., Abstr. Dissert.* . . . 1949-50, 1952, No. 63, 65-71.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7414. Holzhauser, Charlotte. (*Muskingum Coll., New Concord, O.*) Group processes for teacher training. *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 47-48.—It is a new principle of education that individual children may best be helped through understanding their relationships in the group. Applying this to student teachers will (1) increase their motivation in learning and (2) best prepare them for this approach—their own teaching.—J. K. Tabin.

7415. Menon, T. K. H., & Parikh, S. C. Perseveration and teaching ability. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 83-87.—A negative correlation was found between perseveration and teaching ability. The tests used were the "It," the "Alphabets," and the "Aitches" and the "Reverse stroke," administered to 65 graduate and 16 undergraduate students in the Baroda Training College.—G. E. Bird.

7416. Menon, T. K. N., & Phata, K. P. An inquiry into the causes of dissatisfaction of teachers at work. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 79-82.—Causes cited include economic conditions, attitude of supervisors, overwork, lack of freedom, and interference, also no legislative representation. The superior qualities required in a teacher are more apt to develop if he is satisfied with his work. Conditions, therefore, should be improved.—G. E. Bird.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

7417. Besnard, Guy G. Development of a check list to study job tasks performed by B-29 airplane and engine mechanics. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-31, v, 12 p.—A check list of job tasks performed by Airplane and Engine Mechanics, working on B-29 aircraft has been developed. The check list is to be administered to job incumbents and checked by their immediate supervisors. Using results to be obtained from having the check lists completed by mechanics and their supervisors at several Strategic Air Command bases, a factor analysis is planned to identify various clusterings of tasks. The results to be obtained will test the hypothesis that those tasks in the various clusters resulting from factor analysis will resemble closely those tasks which compose the groupings obtained by using expert judges to rate them according to their apparent level of technical complexity.—H. E. Page.

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

7418. Adda, G. Étude d'une batterie de tests destinée aux C.A. des métiers d'Art Graphique. (Experimenting on a battery of tests for candidates to the printing crafts.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 178-182.—A tentative battery of 13 tests was constructed. Selection of the tests was based on Meier's enumeration of significant factors for artistic crafts. Tests of manual dexterity, of perseverance, of spatial and perceptual ability, of creative imagination, of drawing ability and of tone evaluation were included. The battery was tested on 157 first year apprentices from 5 training centers. Grades received from various teachers were used for validation. Positive results were obtained only with the "Fil de fer" (Steel-Wire) test measuring Manual Dexterity, and with the Knauber Test of Drawing Ability.—G. Dufresne.

7419. Bonnardel, R. Un exemple des difficultés soulevées par la question des critères professionnels. (Difficulties in establishing criteria of vocational success.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 234-237.—Judgments as to success were made on 104 adjusters in a mechanical engineering plant, using these criteria: psychometric data, earnings, and age. Between tests and personal data the correlation was only .27. Seniority was found to be spuriously correlated with ratings.—R. W. Husband.

7420. Bonnardel, R. Notes psychométriques des ouvriers proposant des améliorations dans l'organisation de leur travail. (Psychometric characteristics of workers who proposed improvements in their work tasks.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 238-239.—Workers who volunteered suggestions for improving their work were analyzed in terms of their pre-employment examinations. Two-thirds were in the top tenth, and 94% in the top 4 deciles.—R. W. Husband.

7421. Goguelin, P. Nouvelles recherches sur la sélection des conducteurs de véhicules. (New

studies on the selection of car drivers.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 185-218.—This is a more complete presentation of a previous article (see 25: 3453). 4 main factors appear in driving aptitudes: mental adaptability, certain physiological factors (different visual tests, speed, strength), reaction duration, and concrete intelligence.—R. W. Husband.

7422. Howard, Jack K., & Pickrel, Evan W. (HRRRC, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.) Validation of the Airman Classification Battery for women in the Air Force. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.* 1952, 52-5, Proj. No. 503-001-0001, iv, 31 p.—The Airman Classification Battery has been shown to have utility for classifying male Air Force personnel. This study assesses the effectiveness of the test battery for classifying women. Although the results are generally positive, the Biographical Inventory part of the battery is not as effective for female as for male recruits. Further, in classifying with respect to jobs involving a mechanical factor the present battery is considerably more effective for males than for females.—A. Chapanis.

7423. Lecznar, William B. (HRRRC, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.) A validation study of the Airman Classification Battery AC-1B for traffic analysis training. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, 1952, 52-7, Proj. No. 503-001-0001, iii, 15 p.—The Airman Classification Battery was found to be somewhat superior to the Technician Specialty Aptitude Index for predicting success in traffic analysis training.—A. Chapanis.

7424. Ledoux, V., & Reuchlin, M. Validation de l'examen de recrutement des Centres d'Apprentissage parisiens. (Validation of an Admission Battery of Tests for Training Centers in Paris.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 224-231.—An attempt to validate an admission battery of 7 tests to be used in centers training for semi-skilled trades is presented. Tests: a test of arithmetic achievement, a test of verbal achievement, a test of drawing ability, 2 tests of technical ability, and 2 tests of spatial relations. Sample used: 943 boys and 690 girls, all first-year apprentices. Criterion: average grade for full year of apprenticeship. Results indicated that validity of achievement tests was higher than that of aptitude tests; but the battery as a whole had even more validity. Limitations are discussed and special emphasis is placed on the need for a more personalized approach when the time comes to help the successful candidates select a specific trade.—G. Dufresne.

7425. Pacaud, S. La répartition rationnelle des hommes selon leurs aptitudes. (Distribution of people according to their aptitudes.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 229-233.—The author pleads for a more exact aptitude differentiation of each individual, not merely a broad separation into such classes as intellectual, mental, or psychomotor. Measures should be applied early in education, not just at the end when a vocational choice is immediately necessary.—R. W. Husband.

7426. Roche, M. Le laboratoire psychotechnique des transports routiers. (The laboratory for the measurement of road transport personnel.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 265-276.—Research from this mobile psychotechnical laboratory is to improve employment of driving personnel in road transport companies, and to investigate and reduce road accidents. The laboratory and its equipment are described. The author presents results from 200 S's to show that there are differences in aptitudes of bus drivers and drivers of heavy trucks covering long and short distances. Personal history data were also secured.—R. W. Husband.

7427. Soler Dopff, C. Proyecto de normalización de la exploración médica en la selección profesional. (Project on the normalization of medical exploration in professional selection.) *Monogr. Estud. Docum. psicotec.*, 1950, 2(4), 33 p.—The progressive extension of practices of professional selection into industries makes it advisable to classify selectees on the basis of techniques which can be applied in accordance with a criterion capable of homologation. Schemes are included referring to the medical aspect of the selection, covering anthropometric measures, circulatory apparatus, nervous system, respiratory tract, sensory acuteness, etc.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

7428. Tupes, Ernest C., & Yarnold, James K. Military attitude as a predictor of Air Force success; preliminary studies of the Attitude Survey. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-23, vi, 21 p.—The Attitude Survey was originally developed as a scale for assessing the morale of basic trainees at different stages of training in order that determinants of their morale and attitudes might be identified. This paper describes revisions used in different studies, ties them together and draws relevant conclusions as to the relationship between morale and success in Air Force training situations. 20 references.—D. E. Walton.

7429. Votaw, D. F., Jr., & Dailey, J. T. Assignment of personnel to jobs. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-24, v, 20 p.—This paper concerns itself with the mathematical problems of finding that combination of persons and jobs which will result in the maximum sum of pay-off amounts. The assignment (personnel-classification) problem can be stated as follows: Given n persons, m jobs, and the productivity of the i th person on the j th job ($i, j = 1, \dots, a$); find an assignment of persons to jobs such that the average of the a productivities is a maximum. The problem is discussed and certain variance and special cases of the personnel classification problem are pointed out. 24 references.—D. E. Walton.

7430. Weschler, Irving R., Massarik, Fred, & Tannenbaum, Robert. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Experimenting with Federal Efficiency Ratings: A case study. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 205-222.—"The introduction of a new rating form and the elimination of some of the presently prescribed rating procedures" resulted in shifting supervisory ratings. "Ratings which were given outside the

restrictive influence of civil service conditions tended to be lower than those which were given under normal civil service procedures." The reasons for this shift are discussed and related to current dissatisfactions with the Civil Service Commission's Uniform Efficiency Rating System."—J. C. Franklin.

(See also abstract 7370)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

7431. Castle, Peter F. C. The evaluation of human relations training for supervisors. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 191-205.—Two attitude scales and a role-playing test have been used to measure change in attitude following different kinds of human relations training courses. Although change was not always detected, in those courses where there has been a change in supervisor's attitudes, there has also been a change in behavior. It is felt that the materials described may be of value in evaluating different training methods.—G. S. Spear.

7432. Coutinho, Morais. (U. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.) As relações industriais nos Estados Unidos. (Industrial relations in the United States.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1, 101-105.—Study and diffusion of knowledge in the field of industrial relations are reported as on the increase in U.S.A., since the end of World War II. Briefly characterized are the main centers of such study both in England and in the U.S.A. Psychologists, engineers, sociologists and specialists in political and economic sciences are teamed together with the ultimate goal of promoting peaceful relations and cooperation between employers and workers.—F. C. Sumner.

7433. Rice, A. K., & Trist, E. L. Institutional and sub-institutional determinants of change in labor turnover. *Hum. Relat.*, 1952, 5, 347-372.—The major consideration of this paper is the impact of organizational changes upon the differential turnover rates, with a detailed comparison of two departments. They analyze in further detail the point that the turnover process cannot be treated only in terms of exit problems. They conclude that it is necessary to "consider the whole labour turnover process rather than isolated events in it when introducing measures designed to alter the rate of leaving."—R. A. Littman.

7434. Sharma, D. L. Psychological mechanism of the morale of industrial workers. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1950, 25, 127-132.—The morale of an industrial worker depends upon the strength, stability, security, fear or confidence of his ego. The nature of past emotional experiences will decide his morale. He must recreate a strong and integrated super-ego, to demand a certain standard of conduct on the part of the ego. The task for the industrial psychologist is to help build up an efficient, effective, and contented industrial community to embrace and defend the country's resources.—G. E. Bird.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER
APPLICATIONS

7435. Levinson, Horace C., & Brown, Arthur A. (Nat. Res. Council, Washington, D. C.) Possibility of applying operations research to highway traffic problems. *Highway Res. Abstr.*, 1952, 22(4), 24-27.—The history of military operations research is briefly reviewed. Forces at work in traffic activities of the U. S. are examined to determine the potential for applying operations research to traffic problems. The public is dismissed as having no central authority to speak for it or influence its activities. Duly constituted highway authorities could benefit from operations research groups. An hypothetical example is given. An operations research group could assist a police force traffic division, making investigations of force requirements and accidents. Their findings should be generalizable to the work of other police forces, as well as helpful to the force for which the group works.—J. V. Zuckerman.

INDUSTRY

7436. Barron, Charles I., & Poole, Fenn E. Industrial noise: its effect and control. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth*, 1952, 42, 705-710.—The results of prolonged exposure to excessive industrial noise are described including symptomatology and effects on efficiency and morale. Methods of controlling noise are described, including machine design, building construction and modification, use of ear protectors, rotation of personnel, etc. Study of susceptibility of individual employees to noise is recommended and described.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

7437. Bornemann, Ernst, & Brauss, W. Grundlagen der Ermüdungsverhütung. (Foundations of fatigue prevention.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, 5(2), 79-87.—Physiology, psychology, medicine, engineering and other disciplines can all contribute to the study of fatigue. Methods of fatigue prevention, on the job and off the job are listed. Graphs showing the relation between age and the incidence of industrial illness for German workers are presented. Literature on the treatment of fatigue symptoms by physiotherapy is cited.—S. Adams.

7438. Bourdon, M. Un aspect de la rentabilité de la psychotechnique dans l'industrie. La prévention des accidents. (An aspect of the applicability of psychotechnology toward prevention of industrial accidents.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 292-303.—With proper hiring methods, material reduction of accidents was achieved in an electro-mechanical works without reducing the quantity of production. As estimated 8 million francs a year are saved.—R. W. Husband.

7439. Coumetou, M. Les grands principes de l'éclairage des locaux de travail. (Major principles of lighting work places.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 243-255.—This study dealt with the major physiological and psychological effects of variations in lighting, brilliance and contrasts, color effects on the reflection of light and its psychological effects.

Systems of lighting are reviewed: natural; artificial, especially fluorescent; and their optimum distribution around the working area. Brightness standards for various types of work are cited.—R. W. Husband.

7440. Erickson, Stanford C. (HRRC, Goodfellow AFB, San Angelo, Tex.) Development of a light plane proficiency check to predict military flying success. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, 1952, 52-6, Proj. No. 508-016-0003, v, 45 p.—The author presents a light plane flight check for military pilots and summarizes some of the background research which led to the development of this flight check.—A. Chapanis.

7441. Erickson, Stanford C. A review of the literature on methods of measuring pilot proficiency. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-25, iii, 24 p.—The author summarizes research contributions which are recognized in dealing with problems of proficiency measurement at different levels of flying training or in specialized pilot tasks. A discussion of these studies provides a comparison between subjective and objective grading methods. 53-item bibliography.—D. E. Walton.

7442. Gavini, H. Influence de sons purs à diverses fréquences et intensités sur le seuil auditif binaural. L'efficacité dans quelques tests. (Influence of pure tones of various frequencies and intensities on the binaural auditory threshold. Effectiveness of several tests.) *Travail hum.*, 1952, 15, 304-312.—Several previous tests on working efficiency under noise have failed to uncover significant findings, due to several factors, particularly short duration of testing, too few subjects, and often those experimented upon did not object to noise as they worked. In this study the main findings were: exposure to noise produces a rise in the auditory threshold; the higher the frequency, the greater the rise; but sometimes low-pitched sounds caused a rise. For pure sounds, the nuisance of noise appears at comparatively low sound levels.—R. W. Husband.

7443. Gibbs, C. B. A new indicator of machine tool travel. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 234-242.—A new type of quantitative visual indicator, designed to give an accurate and easily-read display of a wide range of machine-settings, is described. Several experiments are described, to show that the new indicator substantially reduced the time required to set a machine tool, and the number and size of the operators' errors.—G. S. Speer.

7444. Harper, Roland. (U. Leeds, Eng.) Psychological and psycho-physical studies of craftsmanship in dairying. *Brit. J. Psychol., Monogr. Suppl.*, 1952, No. 28, xi, 63 p.—The first two chapters include a discussion of the psychological and psycho-physical aspects of the job of the craftsman in manufacturing and grading cheese, and a consideration of rheological concepts and a detailed survey of the psycho-rheological literature. Chapter III provides a detailed report of an extensive series of experiments which investigated the accuracy with which subjects could make psycho-physical judgments of 'firmness' using a series of specially prepared

rubber samples as stimuli. The final chapter summarizes the study and interprets the findings in terms of their implications for further research into the psycho-physics of rheological judgments. 61 references.—L. E. Thune.

7445. Meredith, G. P. Theory of the "Therblig." *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1952, 3, 41.—Abstract.

7446. Miller, S. M. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) The rise of industrial sociology. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 36, 90-96.—Industrial sociology has become a popular tool for the study of industrial problems. The author outlines the elements which contributed to the popularity of this field to arrive at a basis for understanding some emphases of the subject. He presents the elements in the academic and business world which supported the trend; and he indicates the cultural reinforcements of the trend which emanate from current popular themes.—S. M. Amatora.

7447. Palomar Collado, F. Valoración de la eficiencia visual profesional y sus déficits mediante la optometría centesimal. (Appraisal of vocational visual efficiency through centesimal optometry.) *Monogr. Estud. Docum. psicotec.*, 1951, 3(5), 8 p.—It is important to know the visual acuteness of professionals, including their visual defects, so as to avoid accidents and to help them in their adaptation to the work. Explorations are conducted with universal optotype sets. Classifications are made according to visual acuteness with due consideration to distance at which the work is done. Statistical table included contains centesimal values and their corresponding deficiencies, calculated for distances of 5 m. (far vision), 50 cm. (medium vision), and 33 cm. (near vision).—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

7448. Piret, R. Psychologie de l'automobiliste et sécurité routière. (Motorist's psychology and highway safety.) Paris: Edit. Eyrolles, 1952, 171 p.—The most important chapters of the book relate to the aptitudes of the driver (vision, reflexes, attention, emotions, etc.), the psychological influence of fatigue and of alcohol, psychological analysis of the driver of automobiles, explanations of poor judgment, drivers' complexes, etc., the psy-

chology of the pedestrian, the pedagogy of highway safety. 293-item bibliography.—R. Piret.

7449. Schulte, B. Ermüdungsbekämpfung durch Anpassung der Arbeit an den Menschen. (Combating fatigue by adapting the job to the man.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, 5(2), 88-103.—Studies of anatomical structure have been applied in the design of handles, handwheels, cranks, and adjustable work chairs. Physiological studies of work capacity have been applied in determining best dimensions of stair steps, weight of bags, and shape of shovels. Adaptions of bodily strength to particular mechanical loads of the job can sometimes be done by selecting the correct muscle system. The easiest type of body movement should be used. Static muscular activity should be avoided if possible. Free blood circulation is believed important in avoiding fatigue; it is promoted by rest pauses, and by avoiding awkward over-extended work posture. 42 references.—S. Adams.

(See also abstracts 6867, 6981, 7060, 7426)

PROFESSIONS

7450. Braunthal, Hilde. A casework training course as a group-therapeutic experience. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 239-244.—A report on 50 German caseworkers who were "old fashioned, authoritative, possessive of their cases" exposed to a leader who wished the group to speak of their particular problems and conflicts in their work with clients. As individuals, each seemed to have a deep need for dependency.—N. M. Locke.

7451. Weitz, Paul, & Baganz, Crawford N. (VA Hosp., Lyons, N. J.) Application of group therapy principles to hospital administration. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 245-249.—The basic tenets of group psychotherapy were applied to supervisory personnel in a series of informal discussions. From the point of view of administration, their results were of value in pointing up operating problems, and either correcting them or showing why no action could be taken. From the point of view of group therapy, a change of attitude and a change in hospital atmosphere were detected, as well as a secondary benefit, in turn, to patients.—N. M. Locke.

THE LAST WORD . . .

Errata: The title in entry number 3595, May 1953, should read: **Bibliotherapy: a bibliography, 1900-1952.**

Entry number 5963, August 1953, should read: "For counselors to recognize that vocational counseling has emotional overtones, and to adjust to it, does not prevent the counselee from acquiring information essential to rational choice."

The abbreviation for the journal, *Der Psychologe; Berater für gesunde und praktische Lebensgestaltung*

has appeared incorrectly as *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestaltung*. The correct abbreviation is *Psychologe*.

* * *

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